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Established 1887

Soviet Plane May Revive U.S. City

By Thomas Goldwasser

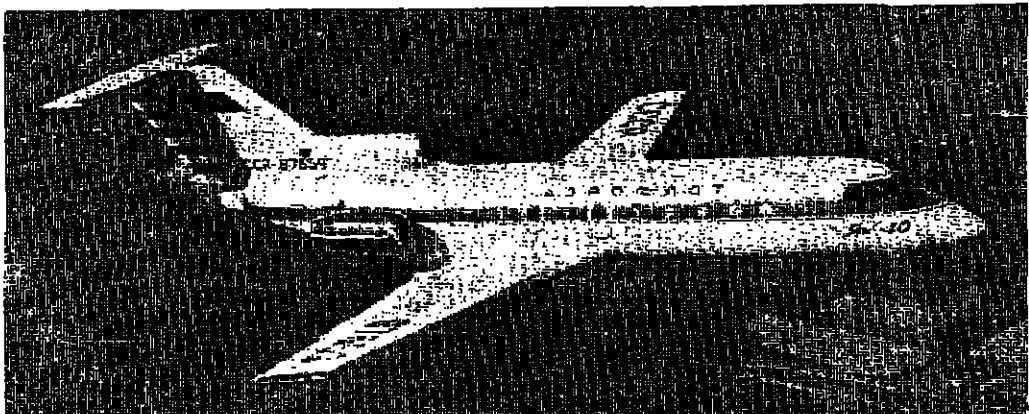
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT) — Early next year, 1,200 unemployed steelworkers in troubled Youngstown, Ohio, will be given a fresh opportunity and new careers in a venture made possible by means of Soviet technology, federal funds, the deregulation of the U.S. airline industry — and one man's dream.

Dale Lewis, president of ICX Aviation Inc., a suburban Washington consulting company, hopes to cap three years of planning by beginning construction next spring on an aircraft assembly plant near Youngstown that will turn out a modified version of a Soviet-designed airplane.

Next month Mr. Lewis is to meet with officials in the Soviet Union to complete negotiations on an exclusive license to assemble, and eventually manufacture, a modified version of the Soviet Yak-40, a three-engine, medium-range transport plane named for its designer, A.S. Yakovlev.

"We're virtually certain now of getting the license," said Mr. Lewis, in an interview at his office here. "It's just a matter of working out the final details of the agreement." Officials of the Commerce and State Departments agree that the project is certain to proceed.

Not only will Mr. Lewis im-



A Yak-40 in flight.

port Soviet technology — with the blessings of the federal government — and ease the unemployment problem that has plagued Youngstown since 5,000 workers lost their jobs when the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. closed its Campbell works there last year, but his dream is bigger than that. Eventually, he plans to supply parts to U.S. aircraft manufacturers, sell his planes abroad and fill a void in the short-haul, commuter air-transportation market in the United States. And much of it is being made possible through sizable

economic-development loans and other government aid.

The project will mark the first time that a Soviet-designed aircraft has been licensed for assembly and manufacture, even in modified form, in the United States.

The 46-year-old entrepreneur has worked on technology projects with Soviet officials before. "People are too quick to assume that it is impossible to conduct business with the Russians," he says. "I'll admit it's difficult to work out the details of a contract initially with them, but once

you've agreed, you'll find that they stick to their bargain precisely as it's set." On the other hand, he cautioned, "You'd better not have to renegotiate any figures."

Mr. Lewis, whose expertise in computer and air-transport operations was acquired during his service with the Coast Guard, said there were several reasons that he chose Youngstown as the site of his plant — not the least of which was the availability of government funds from federal, state and local agencies. De-

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In Wake of SALT Progress

Early Carter-Brezhnev Summit Expected

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that progress in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations to limit strategic arms had enabled the two sides to plan a meeting between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, de-

signed to conclude the talks and pave the way for a summit conference between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev perhaps as early as next month.

In making the announcement, spokesman George Sherman refused to provide any details concerning the time and place.

The officials said that in meet-

ings at the State Department last week between Mr. Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, as well as through other channels, the two sides had settled most of the remaining issues holding up an accord.

As a result, they said, a meeting between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko in Geneva is a "very likely

prospect" before the end of the year. Its purpose would be to conclude the arms negotiations and to plan the Carter-Brezhnev summit.

They said that a definite date for the Vance-Gromyko meeting had not yet been set. One said that Dec. 20 was a "logical possibility," but that the two sides were not committed to this date.

Mid-East Mission

However, those traveling with Mr. Vance, who is in Cairo, said they understood that he expected to finish his Middle East trip this week and return to Washington to prepare for a meeting with Gromyko on Dec. 20. They said the meeting in Geneva could be delayed a day or so if Mr. Vance was delayed in the Middle East, but they did not believe this was likely.

Neither Washington nor Moscow has wanted another Vance-Gromyko meeting until all the details of a new accord were settled. Thus, the fact that officials are now talking about such a meeting taking place soon is seen as an indication of progress.

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It Bid to End Mideast Deadlock

Vance Reports Some Progress in Cairo

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here tonight after a round of talks with Egyptian officials in Cairo. Before leaving, he said that progress had been made in his attempt to bridge the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions and that he was moving to wrap up their peace treaty by the end of the week.

Meanwhile, President Carter, in a message delivered to Tel Aviv by his mother, said a treaty between Egypt and Israel would be a "wonderful memorial" to former Prime Minister Golda Meir.

Mr. Vance spoke to reporters after a 75-minute meeting with President Anwar Sadat — their second two days — at the president's residence north of Cairo.

Mr. Vance said progress was being made on two outstanding issues, but more progress was needed before agreement could

be reached by the Dec. 17 target date.

"I believe we have made progress on both of the key remaining issues but we have not yet reached a final discussion of those issues," Mr. Vance said.

The two issues are Egypt's demand for a timetable for Arab autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and a confirmation of its defense obligations to other Arab states.

No Comment From Sadat

As Mr. Vance spoke, Mr. Sadat stood behind him. "No comment from me today," the Egyptian leader said.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Vance held what he described as a good two-hour meeting with Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil to probe ways of breaking the treaty deadlock. At the meeting were Defense Minister Li Gen, Kamal Hassan Ali and acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali. Egypt's two negotia-

tors at the stalled Washington talks.

Mr. Vance, who met with Mr. Sadat last night, said the two sides were working "to implement the discussions we had with President Sadat. We met this morning to review the work which each of us had done. We had a good meeting."

Neither Mr. Vance nor Mr. Sadat spoke with reporters after their meeting last night, which was described by a U.S. spokesman as "very good, full and constructive."

Mr. Vance said Saturday that he would be willing to undertake a shuttle operation if it would help break the current deadlock.

Mrs. Lillian Carter and a delegation of about 30 Americans that included former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Israel to represent the United States at Mrs. Meir's funeral tomorrow.

Carter Message

Mrs. Carter read a brief message from her son which said:

"Mrs. Meir dreamed of peace for Israel. This is what I have been struggling to achieve between Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat. Delay endangers the peace treaty between these two countries."

"This treaty would be a wonderful memorial to Mrs. Meir. And to all of you I offer our deepest condolences for the passing of this great woman."

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Israel Set to Pursue Talks 'Last Deadline, Begin Says

By John Vinocur

ISRAEL, Dec. 11 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel today said that his country was ready to continue peace negotiations with Egypt even if the parties to the Dec. 17 deadline failed to meet at the Camp David talks signing a peace treaty.

Begin said, "We are prepared to extend if necessary," and added that "patience doesn't have a date."

The prime minister, who received the Nobel Peace Prize he shared with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in a ceremony here yesterday, met with reporters before flying back to Israel.

He said he had scheduled a meeting in Jerusalem tomorrow with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is pressing both the Egyptians and the Israelis to comply with the Sunday deadline.

Mr. Begin said that the possibility that a peace treaty might be signed by Sunday could not be excluded, but he seemed to suggest he thought it unlikely. The Israeli position is that the draft could be signed at once, but the Egyptians want it to include a specific timetable for Palestinian self-rule.

If the deadline is not met "we should not give up hope," Mr. Begin said. "What's going to happen then?" Mr. Begin asked rhetorically in the case that there is no signature. "My reply is very simple, we should continue."

"In my heart I believe this peace treaty will be signed," he said.

Avoids Direct Reply

Mr. Begin avoided a direct reply to a question about what would happen to the moratorium that Israel agreed to on creating new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River once its new term runs out on Sunday. It was a question for the Israeli Cabinet to decide, he said, but added that "we never doubted our absolute right for Jews to settle in Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

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Caragua Says Guerrilla Leader Killed in Clash

From Wire Dispatches
ANAGUA, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — One of the leaders of Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrilla movement, Gaspar Garcia Laviana, a 35-year-old Catholic priest, has been killed in a clash with government troops, the National Guard reported.

Mr. Laviana was found dead near the Rivas border. Two other guerrillas were also killed. The rebel infiltrated from Costa Rica survivors fled back across the border, the communiqué said.

The latest clash in the guerrilla's effort to overthrow government of President Anastasio Somoza.

Somoza, meanwhile, said could send an amnesty bill to Congress today to pardon thousands of political opponents. He urged the Congress to act on the bill Wednesday.

After the Exodus, Boat People Await Next Move

By William Chapman

PULAU BESAR, Malaysia, Dec. 11 (UPI) — For the lucky ones — those who sneak past Vietnamese police, navigate the South China Sea in leaky little boats, escape the Thai pirates and survive hostile receptions — the great exodus from Vietnam leads to places like Pulau Besar, an island on Malaysia's east coast.

Vo Van Ngon, 51, made it in a small fishing boat crammed with 37 refugees below deck. They were robbed by Thai pirates on the way but landed safely near here in July.

Tran Tan Long made it out of Vietnam with 48 friends. But just as their boat stopped to pick up his wife and three children, Vietnamese police showed up and began shooting. The family was left behind.

Tran Tan brought out 20 children and grandchildren on a 50-foot boat packed with refugees from Rach Gia province on the southern coast of Vietnam. Angry Malaysians at first refused to let them land and their boat began to break apart. Just when it

Residents of Malaysia Camp Face Uncertain Future

seemed that all would down within sight of land, the natives relented and Mr. Tran led his group ashore.

The refugees' battered boats litter Malaysia's coastline. Their home is this sandy 2½-square-mile island, which has been turned into a makeshift refugee camp. More than 3,000 persons live in shacks made of logs and palm fronds and are not permitted to cross a narrow inlet to shore. They have built a school, a library, a Roman Catholic church and a Buddhist temple.

They play soccer in the sand or checkers in their shacks. They listen at night to shoreward radio broadcasts for news that might mean they will be taken to some other country.

Some have been here 14 months and are losing confidence. Le Thanh Huong, 34, the camp leader, is a University of California graduate who had become an economic planner in South Vietnam before the Communist victory. He has been in Pulau Besar since January.

"My mind is rusting," he said with disgust. "I am forgetting everything I ever learned."

The 3,100 persons at Pulau Besar are a fragment of the great exodus from Vietnam, a gigantic migration that has dumped tens of thousands of refugees on Malaysia's shores. About 17,000 have been accepted in other countries, mostly the United States and Australia. But 46,000 remain in primitive coastal camps like Pulau Besar and most of those have been rejected by several countries.

Staggering Proportions

In the past two months, the exodus has grown to staggering proportions. More than 14,000 arrived in Malaysia in November alone. For a few days, 1,000 refugees a day were coming ashore. The human tide subsided last week, perhaps because of rough seas, but it is expected to resume after the monsoon. Estimates of the number yet to come are vague, but range as high as 500,000.

The flow has left Malaysia — a small country with monumental poverty problems of its own — in a state of near-panic. Angry coastal natives have attacked some boatloads, and the government has called up two reserve Army battalions to keep peace. There are pressures on the government to refuse shelter to any new arrivals.

"We are bombarded by this influx of people," said the Malaysian home affairs minister, Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie. "We in Malaysia have had this problem since the fall of Saigon in 1975, but the dimensions have changed."

Although the United Nations provides goods for the refugees, Malaysia pays for policing and transporting them. Malaysia cannot accept them permanently, Mr. Ghazali said. About 60 percent are ethnic Chinese and would be an impossible burden in a country already racially divided between Chinese and Moslems, he contends.

"It is difficult enough to in-

tegrate two races together, and now this is added," he said. "How would they live?"

Mr. Ghazali believes the United States must bear most of the responsibility for resettling the refugees and is bitterly critical of U.S. efforts so far. He complains that the Carter administration's plan to accept 22,500 more refugees from throughout Southeast Asia is insufficient and he accuses American officials of selecting only the talented and educated for immigration.

"The United States has these fixed criteria and the immigration people come and pick up the ones they want," he said in an interview. "It seems they are taking only the better-educated ones. What will happen to the residue? There will be 40,000 of them left because no one wants them. They will take away the cream and leave us the crumbs."

Specifically, Mr. Ghazali wants the United States or a combination of countries to designate a Pacific island, preferably Guam, as a staging and processing point for resettling all the refugees.

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Five Reported Killed

Scattered Violence Marks More Iran Demonstrations

TEHRAN, Dec. 11 (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of Iranians chanting "Down with the shah!" flooded the streets of Tehran today in the second mass demonstration in two days.

At least five persons were killed and dozens wounded when troops opened fire on rioters in Isfahan, 450 kilometers south of here, officials said.

They said that demonstrators, who had been participating in a religious march attacked banks and public buildings, including the headquarters of the secret police, and pulled down statues of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his father, Reza Shah.

[According to UPI, witnesses estimated the number of Isfahan demonstrators at about 970,000 and said they burned down four movie theaters, a restaurant and a bank.]

Troops in Isfahan first used tear gas, then waded into the crowd to disperse the rioters, officials said.

Troops streamed back into Tehran tonight, indicating that the military-led government would reimpose its authority after a two-day hiatus. The troops had been withdrawn at the peak of religious holidays to avoid confrontation with opponents of the shah in the streets.

While there were rumors that another mass protest march would be held tomorrow, the government announced hourly over the radio that martial law would be in effect again from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m., and demonstrations are banned. The government had eased the curfew by two hours to facilitate religious ceremonies.

In the northeastern city of Mashhad, anti-shah rioters stormed the U.S.-owned Hyatt Hotel yesterday, wrecked the ground floor and made an abortive attempt to set the hotel's nightclub on fire, reliable sources said. No casualties were reported.

There was no official estimate of the size of today's demonstration in Tehran, but it was at least as big as yesterday's. The government said 400,000 persons took part in that protest, but the opposition said as many as 2 million participated.

Today's marchers carried huge portraits of Moslem religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled head of the anti-shah movement, and anti-Western banners reading, "Criminals Americans Go Home" or "Iran Will Become an Islamic Republic" — a reference to

U.S. support for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The demonstrators, thrusting clenched fists upward, demanded a new Islamic government under Ayatollah Khomeini, some vowed, "The campaign will continue until victory is won!"

Today's march was more fiery and volatile than yesterday's procession, which was led by Moslem priests. Reports from the provinces

said crowds toppled statues of the shah in at least four cities.

Leaders of the Tehran march, reading a proclamation under the towering Shahyad monument, built in 1966 to commemorate the 25th year of the shah's reign, declared they will continue to encourage strikes to maintain economic pressure on the government.

The main work stoppage is an eight-day-old walkout in the oil in-

dustry that has cut Iran's daily oil production to about a third of the normal level of 6 million barrels. Oil is the basis of the Iranian economy and the walkout has already cost the national treasury at least \$250 million. A 15-day strike that virtually paralyzed the industry last month cost more than \$1.5 billion in lost oil-export revenues.

Opposition leaders were jubilant

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Tehran demonstrators yesterday carry placards denouncing the United States and Britain.

In Overcharges to Consumers

\$2 Billion Oil Fraud Charged in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT) — A congressional staff memorandum released yesterday asserts that leading oil companies have bilked U.S. consumers of nearly \$2 billion in overcharges in the last four years, and it says that some officials in the Department of Energy condoned the overcharges.

The staff, in a report to Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the subcommittee on Energy and

Power, said that a senior attorney in the Department of Energy "has described these frauds as possibly the largest criminal conspiracy in U.S. history."

"At the peak of this criminal activity," the staff report says, "American consumers were overcharged nearly \$2 million per day. These schemes have continued for over four years, resulting in consumer overcharges of nearly \$2 billion."

Basically, the alleged fraud revolves around oil companies' falsely certifying that oil from older wells, the price of which is held low by government controls, is oil from newer wells, which is permitted a higher price.

\$6 to \$8 in Overcharges

The staff report asserts that the overcharges were \$6 to \$8 a barrel, which contains 42 gallons and can be refined about half into gasoline and half into other products. There is no physical difference between "old" and "new" crude oil.

"These buyers, some of whom participated in the frauds, then passed on the overcharge to American consumers," the report says.

"More than \$1 million could be made on a single transaction. Kickbacks, bribes, and payoffs were used as incentives to facilitate the conspiracy."

The report further asserts that Department of Energy officials "al-

lowed these schemes to continue and proliferate, creating a government-condoned new class of white-collar criminals."

The staff report says that "there is evidence in DOE internal files that indicates officials had been aware of this criminal activity as early as 1975 — nearly three years before the first case was referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution."

Mr. Dingell has sent copies of the staff memorandum to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and to Attorney General Griffin Bell, with a request for preliminary replies by Dec. 20 and more complete reports by Jan. 15.

A spokesman for the Department of Energy said that his department had just received the letter and staff report and would have no immediate comment. A spokesman for the Department of Justice could not be reached.

Mr. Dingell also said in his letters that "the entire subject of the government's handling of these major criminal cases will be the subject of extensive subcommittee hearings early next year."

A grand jury has been hearing evidence on these allegations in Houston. According to investigators in Washington who are familiar with that inquiry, the main target is Uni Oil Inc. of Houston. Eight other concerns are also under investigation, including Carbonit Houston, a petroleum marketing company that allegedly bought low-priced crude oil from Mobil and then sold higher priced crude back to Mobil.

A spokesman for Uni did not return a telephone call to the company headquarters in Texas last week. A spokesman for Carbonit was unavailable. A spokesman for Mobil did not return a telephone call to the company headquarters in New York.

Vote Count Starts In S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — Counting started today of votes cast in last week's election for a constituent assembly in this territory. The result of the election is expected to be known in a week.

South Africa's administrator-general in the territory, Judge Marthinus Steyn, said that 81 per cent of the 412,000 registered voters cast ballots, even though two major political parties boycotted the election.

Judge Steyn said today that the elected constituent assembly will be convened Dec. 22.

The assembly's first priority is likely to be consideration of the United Nations plan for UN-supervised elections in the territory next year before independence from South Africa.

Crowd Storms 'Censor'

Poster Asking Carter Aid Removed Twice in China

By John Fraser

PEKING, Dec. 11 — A human-rights poster addressed to President Carter, which was pasted on Peking's Hsi Tan Democracy Wall last Thursday and torn down several hours later, made another appearance at the same spot yesterday and was promptly torn down again.

This time, however, the self-appointed censor was caught in the act by an angry crowd of 300 persons that had to be restrained by police.

The original poster had called upon Mr. Carter to expand his human-rights foreign policy to include China and other countries where "suppression is carried on successfully" — particularly at a time when China is reaching out to the West for help in its massive modernization drive.

The specific acts of suppression itemized in the poster are not really at the core of the controversy, as all of them have been admitted recently by Chinese authorities. The government contends that major injustices existed — and still exist — in Chinese life because there was no proper rule of law in the Cultural Revolution. The authorities maintain that this situation is ending as they seek to re-establish justice and codify a set of laws.

Invited Trouble

Where the poster invited real trouble was in soliciting the assistance of a foreign head of state in an internal problem. The fact that the poster did not stay up long came as no surprise to foreign observers, even in China's improved atmosphere for public debate. The shock came yesterday, when the epistle appeared again with an explanatory note in which the author, identifying himself only as a "witness," said the original poster had been torn down.

"The appeal to the U.S. president," the introductory note said,

U.S. to Take More Asians

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port to the meeting said that governments should adopt "more liberal and flexible resettlement criteria" and that "a major and swift increase in resettlement opportunities is urgently needed."

Mr. Newsom put forward a four-point U.S. plan:

- "Greatly increased" financial contributions to the high commissioner's office;

- "Greatly increased offers of permanent resettlement" on the part of the international community;

- More equitable sharing by other Southeast Asian countries of the burden on Malaysia and Thailand in giving first asylum to refugees from the Communist countries of the region; and;

- Ensuring that ships, and in particular vessels flying flags of convenience, heed distress signals from boats packed with refugees.

Besides pointing up U.S. efforts to help the refugees, Mr. Newsom said that Washington also "commends in particular" France, Australia and Canada in giving homes to the refugees.

"could be taken as being reactionary, but it is very important to let people express fully their opinions. Tearing down wall posters is unconstitutional (the right to post them being guaranteed in the Chinese Constitution). I hope that the comrades or comrades who committed this act will try to correct their unconstitutional behavior in the future."

The text of the original poster was then repeated, word-for-word. Shortly before noon yesterday, a good-sized crowd including several Western journalists had gathered at Hsi Tan to read posters. The human-rights poster was the main attraction and was being carefully read and copied without comment or reaction by more than 100 persons when a middle-aged man came up and began haranguing the journalists.

"This cannot have been written by a Chinese," he bellowed. "It must have been written by a Soviet revisionist provocateur."

Moves to Front

The crowd largely ignored him and for a few minutes it appeared that he had left. Instead, he had worked his way to the front. After again shouting that "no Chinese could have written this," he pulled everything but the introduction off the wall.

There was an immediate uproar. As the crowd converged on the man, some of the comments included, "Why did you rip it off, you little bastard?" and "You're a funny little fellow, aren't you? You have a good look at the poster and then you rip it off while everyone else is trying to have a look."

As the crowd swelled to several hundred, not one person spoke up in the man's defense. He was driven into the middle of the street, where several security officers stepped in. One officer demanded to know what the uproar was about.

"This idiot has pulled down a wall poster we were all reading," said one man. The police did nothing except try to quell the rising anger, and the self-appointed censor managed to slip away.

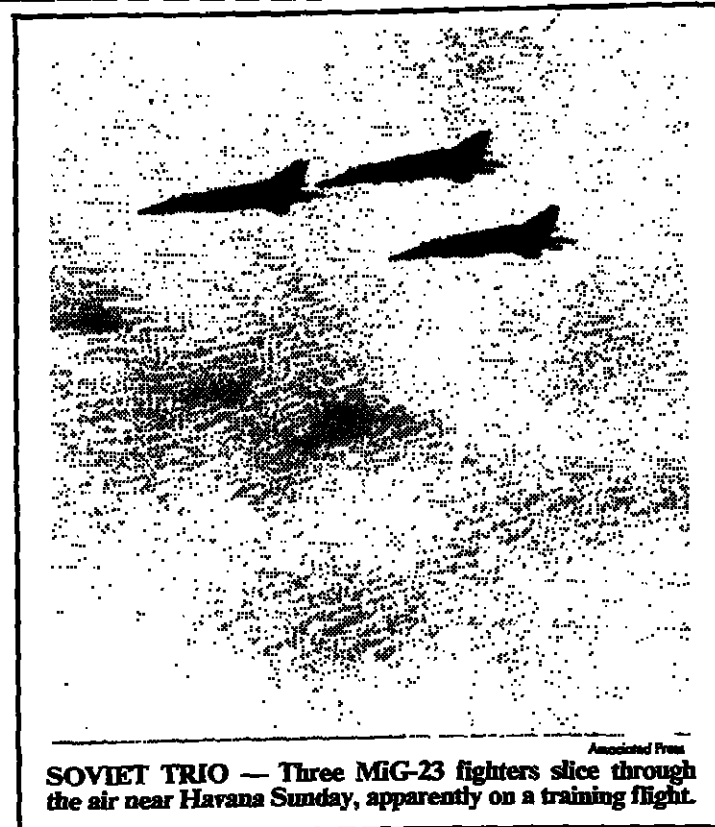
Popular Wall

The idea of the democracy wall has caught on with a very tenacious section of Peking's population. A number of foreign diplomats and journalists had pronounced it an interesting but futile experiment bound to die away once the government discreetly announced that some of the things being written there were "against stability and unity."

The best of the weekend efforts went up Saturday and was sarcastically addressed to the "Ladies and Gentlemen of the Municipality of Peking." It was signed by "The Ordinary People" and it is unlikely to fit into any of the current conceptions of stability and unity.

It stated: "Tens of thousands of people do not have enough to feed or properly nourish themselves. That is a fact, and we ask you, where has your Communist humanitarianism gone? Go! — yourself with your socialism and communism in a society where people don't have enough to eat and feed themselves decently. Since the fall of the Gang of Four, a lot of people are still waiting to be rehabilitated."

The Globe and Mail, Toronto



SOVIET TRIO — Three MiG-23 fighters slice through the air near Havana Sunday, apparently on a training flight.

Soviet Plane May Revive Depressed U.S. Steel City

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clared a depressed area in the aftermath of the steel-plant closings that put 8,100 employees out of work. Youngstown is eligible for sizable amounts of federal aid, from tax abatements to payments for the retraining of former steelworkers.

The Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department said the Youngstown area has received grants totaling \$5.4 million to encourage new business development and is eligible for up to \$100 million in guaranteed loans for what Assistant Secretary Robert Hall describes as "a viable steel project." About 80 percent of ICX's total start-up costs will come from the government.

Other attractions of Youngstown cited by Mr. Lewis were the skills and productivity of the former steelworkers — essential elements of his project.

ICX will benefit — albeit indirectly — from funds earmarked in the airline deregulation bill signed by President Carter this fall.

The aircraft loan-guarantee section authorizes \$100 million solely for the purchase of aircraft by local feeder, or short-haul airlines. The direct incentives are aimed at encouraging U.S. carriers, who have shied away from servicing so-called medium-density areas, claiming they are not profitable, to include them on their routes. And ICX expects that its plane, the X-Azia, will help fill the anticipated demand for short-haul craft.

ICX already has commitments to deliver 75 X-Azia planes by the end of the first two years of operation. Mr. Lewis, however, will not say to whom. Projections call for the completion of 1,885 aircraft by the year 2000, with 20 percent expected for domestic delivery. At the end of that period, ICX plans to diversify its Youngstown operation.

Earthquake in Romania

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11 (AP) — An earthquake measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale shook the Vrancea region in Romania today, but did not cause material damage, the Romanian news agency reported.

"We are going to implement other programs in the plant," Mr. Lewis said. "We expect to be a major supplier of parts to major aircraft manufacturers like Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas."

Initially, according to Youngstown Mayor Phillip Richley, the 250,000-square-foot plant will require an outlay of up to \$15 million. Once the facility is completed, and 1,200 persons begin working, ICX's costs will more than double.

Uncertainty Of Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

uges. Those countries would fix a limit — two or three years — within which every refugee would be guaranteed a new home.

"It must be a firm commitment that there will be no residue" left in Malaysia, he insisted.

[It was reported yesterday that the United States, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries had worked out such a formula. The plan was to be presented today to the 40-nation Geneva conference on Indochina refugees.]

The migration to Malaysia began as a trickle in 1975, soon after the fall of Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. That year, only about 1,400 made the voyage here and more than 1,000 were resettled in other countries.

Then the tide began to swell. In August, it started to become a flood. Instead of small boats with 40 or 50 refugees, there were larger vessels crammed with 500 or more. Last month, the Hai Hong came with 2,500 refugees who had paid their fares. For many Malaysians, that was proof that syndicates were organizing mass escapes that would inundate their country with impoverished, unwanted Vietnamese.

The refugees at Pulau Besar said they fled from Vietnam secretly, in considerable peril, and said they do not believe the Communist government was simply locking the other way. Many of their friends were captured by police. Some had bribed petty officials but most had escaped using their own skill and shrewd planning. Usually, they rowed out in small groups to a waiting fishing boat in the night, bringing with them money and stores of fish and rice.

But all of those here were early arrivals and know nothing of the many thousands who have come out in recent months. They suspect there may be some connivance by the government now, because the boats are larger and the human loads bigger.

Vance Sees Progress

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wonderful woman, from me and from my son."

President Carter last week said the Dec. 17 deadline for a peace agreement is "very, very, important," and sent Mr. Vance to the Middle East to seek an agreement.

"We are prepared to extend [the deadline] if necessary," Mr. Begin said. But on the question of the settlements, he said, "The Cabinet will take decisions on this issue."

Hussein Urges Withdrawal

VERSAILLES, France, Dec. 11. (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan said here tonight that there could be no peace in the Middle East without recognition of Palestinian rights.

"Complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied since 1967, including categorically Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination — such remains our concept of a lasting peace," the king said.

He was speaking at a banquet at Versailles, offered by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, concluding his first day in France at the start of a European tour.

The French president said that France agreed that no lasting settlement to the Middle East conflict is "possible unless it responds to the legitimate aspirations of all parties."

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Dec. 11 (WP) — The list of Iran's economic ills reads like an updated version of the Book of Job.

Everything from the oil fields that fuel the economy to the corner stores, banks, schools and factories have been closed on and off for months. And there seems to be little prospect for getting the economy back on a stable footing in the foreseeable future.

The opposition's showdown with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has focused on the strategic banking sector. More than 400 bank branches were destroyed in Tehran alone in a single day of destruction a month ago.

Only with the greatest difficulty has the partially struck technical bank succeeded in getting bank notes to commercial banks. Even so, employers complain they cannot meet payrolls because they simply cannot find the money.

Factory production is off. Retail and wholesale activity is paralyzed. Inventories are backing up. Trucks return to the factory with goods they have failed to deliver to shrunken shops.

Imports Halted

Importers with large inventories have stopped overseas orders. The national bank handling foreign-exchange transactions at the official rate is closed by a strike.

The best measure of the fall of the once-proud rial — long pegged at 70 to the dollar and believed to be underpriced then — is that private money changers now are selling it at 82 to the dollar.

Much more worrisome to Iranian economists than the oil strike now grabbing headlines abroad are the potentially explosive social repercussions of runaway inflation, which would continue to be a threat even if the political crisis were to subside miraculously.

Strated bluntly, some of the government's tactics of submitting to strikers' demands in hopes of short-circuiting the political crisis have failed.

The crisis continues. When the first rash of strikes began in September, the government generally approved the workers' wage demands and acknowledged that the bill would have to be paid some time next year. Now there are indications that the day of reckoning is approaching much faster.

Inflation Soars

Inflation has soared from an official rate of 7 percent in August to an annual rate of between 15 percent and 22 percent in November. This month, it is running at an annual

SALT Talks Progressing

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that the negotiations have been successful.

The administration officials said, however, that a report that the two sides had reached a tentative agreement on a new arms accord was "premature." They said that Mr. Carter would like to hold a summit meeting as soon as possible, but that a mid-January meeting might not be feasible.

Mr. Vance, at a speech in London Saturday, said that the "emerging accord" would not weaken the Atlantic alliance.

Officials said that one important factor in efforts to complete the talks was a desire by the White House to present the Senate with a new accord as soon as possible next year. It is expected that ratification of an accord will take several months, and White House aides fear that a prolonged delay in negotiations would mean that the Senate debate might last until 1980.

Mr. Carter is said to fear that if this occurs, the arms debate could become an issue in the 1980 presidential campaign, as happened in 1976, when President Gerald Ford's attempt to reach an arms agreement with Moscow was stalled by election politics.

Although officials refused to disclose details of recent progress in the talks, the issues that remained unresolved after the last Vance-Gromyko meeting in October concerned the number of warheads the United States could deploy on a new intercontinental missile; whether the United States could deploy conventionally armed Cruise missiles; the number of Cruise missiles to be deployed aboard bombers, and restrictions on a new Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire.

McGovern Warns Of 'Sea of Blood'

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., warned today that there will be a "sea of blood" in South Africa unless its white rulers yield power to the country's black majority.

"I think time is running out for apartheid and it will not survive the present century," Sen. McGovern said as he left for Zambia and Angola after a three-day visit to South Africa. "Either power will be yielded peacefully or those who wield it will go out in a sea of blood."

Sen. McGovern offered a five-point plan for peaceful change in South Africa — better education for blacks, black land ownership, wider political participation, an end to unjustified detention without trial, and the repeal of laws controlling the jobs and movement of blacks.

Inflation Up, Imports Decline

No Relief in Sight for Iran's Economic Ills

rate of 25 percent. By early next year, the annual rate is expected to be more than 30 percent.

Pessimistic economists fear that Iran will get that familiar Western disease — "stagflation" — as inflation starts feeding upon itself. The legacy of potential social unrest for any future government is incalculable.

While the oil strikes have bolstered the demands of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Countries for higher worldwide prices, the economic effect of decreased production so far has not been catastrophic in Iran.

Strike-caused foreign-exchange losses, conservatively estimated at \$1.5 billion, have been more than recovered. Oil production between the end of March and the end of September earned just over \$1 billion more than in the comparable period of last year. The government has slashed public-sector imports

by about 25 percent, or roughly \$2.3 billion.

Taken together, these two factors are thought likely to cover more than the total government-revenue losses caused by uncollected taxes, damaged property, reduced natural-gas exports, and strikes in the oil fields and petrochemical industry.

Wage increases have been so lavish — with raises of 40 percent to 50 percent commonplace — in the mammoth public sector that the government's wage bill on an annual basis has grown by an estimated \$4.5 billion. Further hefty raises have been promised for March.

Much to the chagrin of the shah — who earlier this year still boasted of turning Iran into the world's fifth greatest economic power by the year 2000 — the effect of such generous pay increases has been to worsen further the country's foreign-exchange earnings dependent on oil.

Never very impressive, industrial activity has declined further. "The industrial dream is shattered," one economist said.

Moreover, economists are concerned about the social costs of canceling many labor-intensive projects. They hope the government will make good on its long-unkept promise to provide low-cost housing, which in turn would generate jobs. That failure has been a major factor in the public discontent.

Despite Shah's Denials

Iran Accused by Amnesty Of Persisting in Torture

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Amnesty International accused Iranian authorities today of continuing the systematic torture of political prisoners although Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has frequently said that torture has been stopped.

The human-rights group, which works for the release of prisoners of conscience throughout the world, reported on the findings of an Amnesty mission to Iran that consisted of the New York attorney, David Emil, and an unnamed member of Amnesty's staff.

The Amnesty delegates were said to have received reports that troops and police imposed the medical treatment of people wounded in recent disturbances in Iran.

"In one incident," Amnesty said, "a doctor in Mashhad told the delegates that on Nov. 20 three people who had been wounded in a demonstration and who were in critical condition were brought to the hospital where he worked, but were subsequently removed by soldiers in spite of the doctors' protests."

Victims Reported Dead

"The victims were later reported by the army to have died."

Amnesty asserted that some people are tortured to extract information or confessions, while others seemed to be tortured as a deterrent or as punishment for political activities.

Tortures listed included whipping with cables, beating the soles of the feet, kicking, punching, burning with cigarettes, stinging with nettles, keeping the victim from sleeping combined with forced standing, and long periods of solitary confinement.

A man of 56, Abdul Ghani Alai from Zanjan, allegedly was burned all over his body with cigarettes by secret police agents because he possessed a statement by the religious leader Ayatollah Shariat-Madari.

Ali Zarif, 63, of Mashhad, suffered 12 bone fractures from beatings by a policeman after his arrest Nov. 8. The report said. Amnesty noted that the reason for the arrest was unknown.

Report Names 6

Parviz Hemmati Gorji and six other persons named in the report were arrested in Amol in April for possession of political pamphlets, and were allegedly beaten in Beshbar prison with cables, nettles placed in their mouths, amputations and other sensitive parts of the body, and were thrown into cold water.

Martin Ennals, secretary-general of Amnesty International, said that the shah assured him when they met last year that torture in Iran

had stopped. Mr. Ennals said that the shah told the same to the German magazine Stern on Aug. 30.

Mr. Ennals denounced these reported assurances as "gross hypocrisy" and added:

"Two years ago Iran was a principal sponsor of a United Nations resolution aimed at preventing torture throughout the world. Since then it has made a unilateral declaration to be bound by a United Nations code against torture."

"Our information clearly indicates that Iran has reneged on her own undertakings and has violated international law."

Peaceful anti-shah marches were reported yesterday in other cities throughout the country, but in Hamadan, 250 miles southwest of Tehran, the city's civilian governor was seriously wounded and his bodyguard killed by a gunman outside the governor's house.

Police killed the assassin. Informal sources said it was believed he belonged to an underground religious group sworn to overthrow the shah because of his Westernization campaign. It was the first attack on a leading official since October, when a soldier killed the military governor and chief of police in Jahrum, southern Iran.

Today is Ashura, the climax of Moharram, a holy month of mourning for the martyred founder of Iran's dominant Shiite Muslim sect. After morning prayers in the mosques, Ashura marchers usually flagellate themselves, and the military government at first banned the processions. But the ban was lifted after religious leaders reportedly assured the government the processions would be peaceful.

Today's march followed the same 56-mile route through the city used for yesterday's.

"No blood was spilled," an official of Mr. Sanjaby's National Front said yesterday. "The message we sent to the palace today cannot

be ignored. He has to listen or risk a bloodbath."

An estimated 1,000 to 2,000 Iranians have died this year in anti-shah protests, including about 60 demonstrators this month.

The march yesterday was led by the chief Shiite religious leader in Tehran, 70-year-old Ayatollah Telegahani, and Mr. Sanjaby, 71. Mullahs chanted with bullhorns and women sprinkled Mr. Sanjaby with perfume as a sign of respect.

University students told U.S. reporters: "Tell Jimmy Carter we want democracy and not a royal tyrant."

Religious and political leaders have united in calling for the resignation of the shah. Religious opponents of the 59-year-old monarch say Moslem values have been perverted by his rush to Westernize Iranian life, while his political opponents attack the regime's use of the secret police to stifle dissent and the corruption that is widespread in official circles.

Mr. Carter has stressed his support for the shah but has said the United States will not intervene. Fears of violence during Moharram have accelerated the departure of foreign women and children from the country.

Khomeini Exhorts Officers

PARIS, Dec. 11 (AP) — The Ayatollah Khomeini today called for young officers of the Iranian Army to support the movement to overthrow the shah, promising them a place in a future government.

"Old officers have sold out and are working for foreign interests. We do not have any hope they will join the struggle," the spokesman quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying after the daily prayer meeting.

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At Cult's California Headquarters

Jones Group Said Torn by Racial Strife

By Joseph B. Treaster

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 11 (NYT) — A confidential document recovered from Jonestown reports that the San Francisco headquarters of the Peoples Temple, a cult that had proclaimed itself an island of racial tranquility, was riven with bitter dissension between blacks and whites.

The document — an undated internal memorandum to the Rev. James Jones, the cult's leader — is headed "Regarding the Race Issue." It says in its first paragraph: "It is obviously no small issue around this place. Tom, who is usually immune to all issues, calls this the Reign of Terror. People are in actual fear of one word said wrong starting off a major issue again."

"Tom," apparently a follower of Mr. Jones, was not further identified.

The memo, which has many misspellings, appears to have been written by Terri Buford, a white woman in her mid-20s who was one of Mr. Jones' closest confidants until two months ago, when she abruptly left Jonestown, the cult's Guyana jungle commune.

The memo was one of several documents that give a picture of life both in Jonestown and at the San Francisco center. The documents were collected from the papers and clothing found in the Jonestown commune after the killings and suicides of more than 900 members of the cult there on Nov. 18.

The documents are laced with reflections of petty bickering and — like reports from former members — show the preoccupation with secrecy that appears to have motivated many actions by Mr. Jones and his followers.

In addition to the racial tension, the documents describe at length attempts to deal with such matters as a troublesome cult member and discuss the health of Mrs. Buford's mother.

They also give a glimpse of the classes in current events in which

Mr. Jones ordered his followers to participate.

Even the most critical survivors of Jonestown said the friction in San Francisco did not carry over to the largely black — but white-led — Guyana commune. Some of them suggested that the difference was the commanding presence of Mr. Jones, who reportedly would not tolerate racism.

Mrs. Buford said in her memo to Mr. Jones, "I haven't seen tension

so bad around here since the time before you came to [San Francisco] when we were living under the joint terror of Suzanne and Leona."

Mrs. Buford said that she personally had "not gotten the race flap that others have here," but added: "I am sure that in time I will not also be exempt."

In another memorandum, this one marked "For J.J.'s Eyes Only," Mrs. Buford asked for guidance in handling a woman, referred to as "Lilly," who apparently wanted to come to Jonestown but in the meantime was believed to be feigning sickness and refused to work in San Francisco.

In a cryptic passage that seems to suggest the use of drugs, the memo says: "As for the other thing, it is going to be extremely hard to do because her eating is extremely odd (I mean it is hard to mix something with potato chips). I don't know. Also, your job may be done for you in that she already believes that she is dying."

When Mr. Jones was not haranguing members of his cult on the commune's public-address system, he would use it for broadcasts from Radio Moscow, the BBC and the Voice of America. The cult members took notes and were later tested. Those who had good scores were given an extra piece of fudge or a molasses cookie on Sunday evening. Poor students were given extra work.

Several pages of what appear to be notes taken from the radio broadcasts, with a good deal of the writers' biases included, were obtained by The New York Times.

On one page of lined paper, there is a passage in pencil that reads: "Shirley Chisholm — black Congresswoman. Mayor of NY city. She was going to appoint her to the city schools as head of them. But the people were so racist she backed away from the job." [The references were to U.S. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., and to New York Mayor Edward Koch.]

Workers Vote To Strike Huge U.S. Shipyard

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 11 (NYT) — Thousands of shipyard workers voted overwhelmingly last night for a strike against the giant Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Federal officials in Washington have said that the strike could be the biggest ever against a single employer in the South. No date was set for a walkout.

The vote was closed to all but members of the United Steel Workers of America and its largest local union, No. 8888, with about 15,000 members.

Both sides had regarded the strike authorization as certain, so the main questions being asked were when and how long. The speculative answers suggested a walkout starting after the paid Christmas vacation week, which begins Dec. 25, and lasting a long time.

The shipyard is contesting the validity of a representational election last January in which the steelworkers scored an organizing breakthrough in the traditionally anti-union South, gaining the largest bargaining unit that organized labor had won anywhere in decades. Since then, the company has refused to negotiate with the 1.4-million member union.

TWA to Scrap 3-Tier System For Air Fares

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT) — On Jan. 1, Trans World Airlines, the third-largest air carrier, will end the practice of separating full-fare passengers and discount passengers in its rear cabin. It has been offering separate check-in facilities and larger meals since mid-October to those paying the full economy fare.

The cancellation was announced after disappointing traffic gains in November for TWA and American Airlines, the only domestic air carriers offering the three-tier service.

"Nobody liked it," Angus McClure, a TWA spokesman, said, describing passenger reaction. "Businessmen did not perceive the difference but the discount passengers did."

Other carriers said that they had noted some dissatisfaction with the new arrangements but that it was still too early to say whether the three-tier system would be scrapped. In addition to American and TWA, Pan American World Airways, British Airways and Air France offer the plan on international flights.

4 Bombs in Belfast

BELFAST, Dec. 11 (AP) — Four bombs exploded near the center of Belfast early today and a fifth was defused by security forces. The bombs were all hooked on to grilles over the main entrances to office buildings.

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Five Killed in Crash Of U.S. Cargo Plane

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11 (AP) — A military cargo plane crashed early yesterday in a field near the runway of Fort Campbell Army Base in southwestern Kentucky, killing all five crewmen aboard, a military spokesman said.

The Air Force C-130 Hercules was en route to the base from the Little Rock, Ark., Air Force Base to participate in a training exercise with members of the 101st Airborne Division, the spokesman said.



ICE MAKER — Frank Rapp found the 5-degree temperatures at the Alta resort near Salt Lake City a bit cold for skiing but great for making his own icicles.

At Midterm Party Conference

Democrats Give Blessing To All of Carter's Policies

By David S. Broder

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11 (WP) — With White House staff members in control of the floor, the Democratic midterm conference yesterday rejected a move to tell President Carter to spare domestic welfare programs from the budget cuts he is planning for next year.

The vote against the measure backed by liberals to keep all domestic programs financed at least at current levels ended the main debate at the meeting.

It pleased Mr. Carter's aides, who had lobbied hard to kill the resolution, and led the Democratic national chairman, John White to claim Mr. Carter was "in tune with his party" in his anti-inflation budgeting plans.

With White House backing, the delegates also called on Congress to approve a new strategic arms limitation treaty with Russia, when it is negotiated, and to pass a national health insurance program within the next two years.

Final Session
In their final four-hour session, the party representatives gave their blessing to the current policies of Mr. Carter on everything from energy to inflation to urban policy.

On several of the domestic issues, conference officials and White House aides had rewritten the draft resolutions to embrace some of the liberal objectives.

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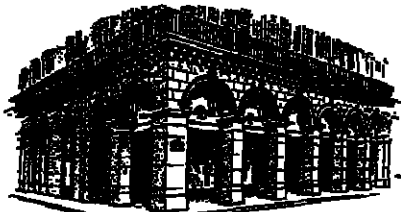
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No Results But \$1 Million Gone

U.S. Investigates Mystery Of Illegal Alien Survey

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP) — In 1976, Congress set aside \$1 million to study illegal aliens in the United States. By last spring, however, about 18 months and \$300,000 later, no interviews had been conducted. Now, with every cent of the million dollars gone, the government is having to fight to find out what, if anything, actually was learned.

The heart of the project was supposed to be a vast survey of illegal immigrants in the United States. Pollsters were to fan out through the barriers and inner cities, suburbs and apartment buildings where they are believed to live, asking 100,000 persons more than 60 questions.

The contract for this undertaking went to J. A. Reyes Associates, a Washington-based consulting firm owned by a Mexican-American who emphasized his understanding of the people in question and the 4-year record of his business.

"Our company prides itself on fulfilling contracts which result in records of higher quality than required, performing contracts in accordance with time limits and performing contracts without cost overruns," he wrote at the time.

Officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service could not explain where the money went. That's what we're trying to find out," said an official. They served notice on Mr. Reyes on Friday to an over within a week all the raw material he has gathered.

The controversy on this case has been brewing for a long time.

"This particular project has been argued from start to finish," Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Leonel Castillo told the House Immigration subcommittee in March.

He noted that the project originally had been undertaken by his predecessor. "At the time that I reported to work, a quarter of a million dollars had already been obligated on this study, and they were ready behind schedule," he said, the decision was made to continue.

The entire time, it appears, it was being further into a quagmire of bureaucratic indecision and confusion.

The first long delays, Mr. Castillo said, came when the Immigration Service tried to get other federal agencies to take part in the project. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Labor Department, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development were asked to help. Only HEW, however, agreed at the point of spending money,

adding \$80,000 to the \$810,000 committed by the Immigration Service.

Another \$147,000 was spent on a separate contract for management and technical assistance to oversee the project. The remainder of the million, about \$20,000, went to studies of fraudulent documents and the electronic devices used to detect people crossing the border.

Then there were problems getting relevant information from other parts of the government — names and addresses and detailed census information protected by the Privacy Act, Mr. Castillo said.

Then, the Immigration Service had trouble getting information from itself. Material was supposed to be supplied to Mr. Reyes from the registration cards that aliens are expected to file each year. That, said Mr. Castillo, was also late.

HEW and the Immigration Service, as resources were dwindling, also started changing their ideas of what the survey was to show, according to Mr. Castillo's testimony.

By March it was obvious that the money was going to run out and nothing was going to get done. To try to salvage something from the project, the proposed sample of 100,000 was cut to 10,000.

Congress was getting suspicious. "I think we're being had by this person," Rep. Sam Hall Jr., D-Tex., told Mr. Castillo at the March congressional hearing, "and I think I can see that he's going to come in and ask for additional funds."

"He already has," Mr. Castillo said. The figure under discussion was another million dollars.

Mr. Castillo told Mr. Reyes to finish the study with whatever money was left and to do it in less than 5 months. At the beginning of the summer, interviews finally got underway. In July they were finished and so was the money.

"Down to the penny," according to INS contracting officer Jack Keller. Mr. Reyes wanted another \$130,000 to complete his work, Mr. Keller said.

"I decided that these cost overruns have a way of just running out of sight. So I felt it was simply time to cut bait and take what we had," Mr. Castillo said recently.

That might have seemed reasonable, but so far the Immigration Service has been unable to get whatever it is that Mr. Reyes has, which is thought to be mainly raw data from the interviews and computer programs for analyzing it.

An immigration service spokesman said that if Mr. Reyes continues to hold on to the data after Friday the attorney general could impound it.



WINTRY IDVLL — A wild duck at Roaches Run Wildlife Sanctuary near Washington, D.C., seems to be reluctant to get its feet wet and join its mate for a swim.

Affirmative Action Program at Issue

Supreme Court to Rule on Reverse Bias

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether employers without proof of a history of racial bias illegally discriminate against whites when special preferences are given to minority workers.

The big legal question left unanswered by the court's Bakke decision last June is presented in a trio of appeals stemming from the job discrimination suit of a Louisiana worker, Brian Weber.

The Carter administration had asked the justices to send the case back to lower courts for further study.

Civil rights leaders and government officials say Mr. Weber's suit is far more successful against his employer, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co., poses a major threat to government efforts to improve employment opportunities for minorities.

Lawyers for Mr. Weber, a white employee at Kaiser's Gramercy, La., plant, have called the case one of "reverse discrimination."

Affirmative Action Case
Lawyers for Kaiser and United Steelworkers union are asking the justices to overturn a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that bars Kaiser — or any employer in Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas — from voluntarily setting up "affirmative action" programs.

In the Bakke decision, a deeply divided Supreme Court ruled that a state-run medical school in California illegally discriminated against Allan Bakke, who is white, in denying him admission.

Mr. Bakke had charged that less-qualified applicants had been admitted ahead of him under the school's special program aimed at increasing its number of minority students.

But while ordering the school to admit Mr. Bakke, the justices did not destroy the affirmative action concept. They ruled that race can properly be considered as one of many factors in school admission decisions to provide for a diverse student population.

Because the decision was grounded in a federal law dealing

with discrimination in education, it provided few clear signals as to the court's view of on-the-job affirmative action programs, which affect millions of Americans.

A decision in Mr. Weber's case could put that crucial view in focus.

Mr. Weber sued Kaiser in 1974 after he was refused participation in a craft training program Kaiser had established at its 15 plants across the nation.

The program, approved in a labor-management agreement, accepted minority and white employees on a one-for-one basis. The policy was initiated after Kaiser expressed concern about the small percentage of its black employees holding higher paying craft jobs.

Had trainees been selected solely on a seniority basis, no blacks would have been included in the program at Gramercy.

Mr. Weber's suit charged that the selection of black workers with less seniority than he had made him a victim of racial discrimination — in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In upholding Mr. Weber's victory in the trial court, the appeals court last year ruled that an employer never found to have discriminated against minority workers cannot set up affirmative action remedies.

Justice John Paul Stevens, for unannounced reasons, excused himself from the case.

Filipino Clashes Kill 8 Rebels, 2 Soldiers
MANILA, Dec. 11 (UPI) — Government troops have killed eight Communist insurgents in separate encounters in the northern Philippines, military authorities said today. The government forces suffered two losses.

The clashes took place yesterday in the mountainous municipalities of Baguio and Lallo in the Cagayan valley region, 200 miles north-east of Manila.

To Avoid Kennedy-Casé Mistakes

FBI Sets Assassination Probe Procedure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster said today his agency would take full control immediately of the investigation of any future assassination of a president or other elected U.S. official to avoid the sort of mistakes that followed John F. Kennedy's murder.

Mr. Webster told the House Select Committee on Assassinations the FBI would implement a "major case operations plan," which is getting its first test in the investigation of the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., by Peoples Temple members in Guyana.

The FBI chief also suggested that no family would have the control over the evidence that the Kennedy family did over the late president's body. He said federal law clearly indicates that the government "may assert exclusive jurisdiction over the body of an assassinated president."

The House committee's chief counsel, Robert Blakey, said at public hearings in October that then Attorney General Robert Kennedy apparently destroyed as evidence the late president's brain, for fear it would be exploited.

A Federal Crime

The law that Mr. Webster cited was passed in response to Kennedy's assassination. It makes such murders a federal crime and puts the FBI in charge of the investigation.

Mr. Webster said the new plan contains the following points:

- The FBI would immediately set up command posts in Washington and at the scene and "would consider sending an assistant director or other ranking official to the scene to assume overall command."

- The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology would send medical experts to the scene to obtain information and designate a staff of pathologists to conduct the autopsy.

- The FBI would try to obtain all news and private photographs and recordings for the investigation.

2 West Germans Arrested in East

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — East German border guards have seized two West Germans for trying to smuggle a refugee out to the West in their car, the East German news agency ADN said today.

The two, identified as Lorenz Backow and Angelika Popovic, were arrested Friday as they tried to cross an East German border point on the highway linking West Berlin and Bavaria.

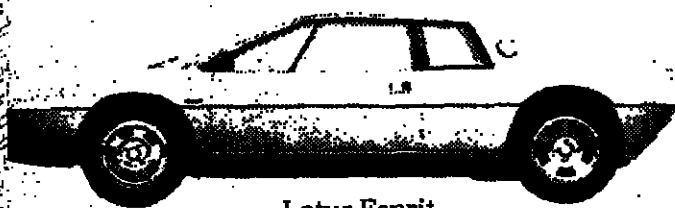
No information was available on the fate of the East German involved.

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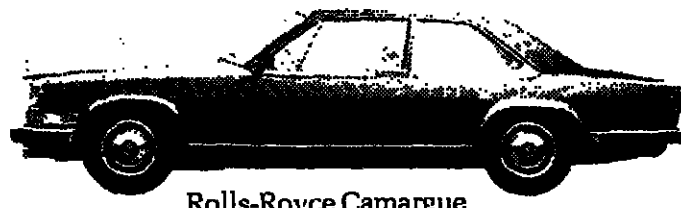
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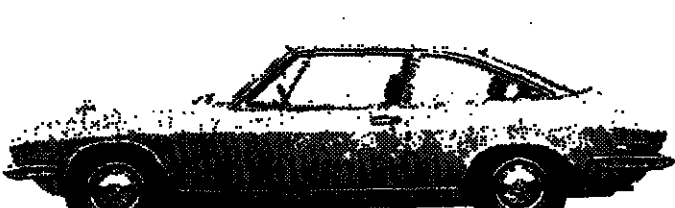
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Rolls-Royce Camargue
Designer, Pininfarina



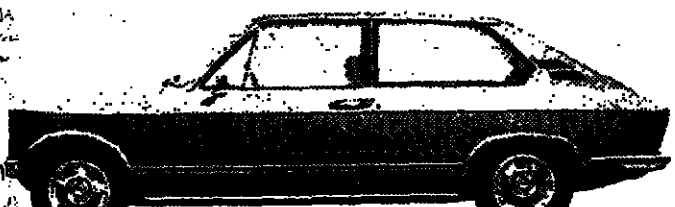
Volkswagen Golf
Designer, Giugiaro



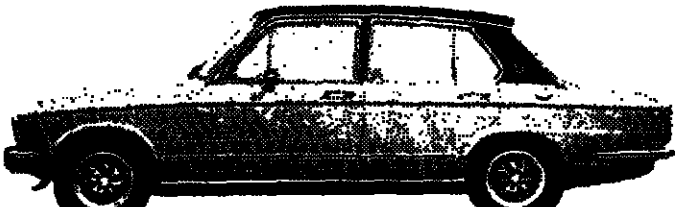
Isuzu 117 Coupé
Designer, Giugiaro



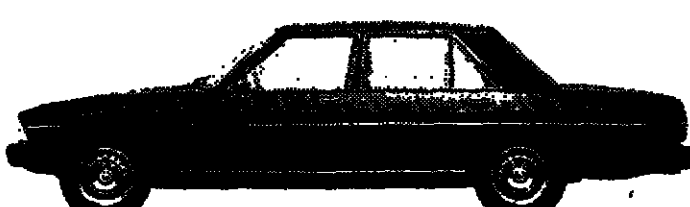
Volkswagen Scirocco
Designer, Giugiaro



BMW 2000 Touring
Designer, Michelotti



Triumph Dolomite
Designer, Michelotti



Peugeot 604
Designer, Pininfarina



Peugeot 305 Berline
Designer, Pininfarina



Peugeot 104 Coupé
Designer, Pininfarina



Volvo 262C
Designer, Bertone

You'd be surprised how many European cars have some Italian in them.

And it's not just the Italian sense of design that's sought after by the car manufacturers of the world.

We've developed scores of engineering innovations that have been used in other countries' cars.

For instance, the front-mounted transverse engine with in-line gear box, first produced on a mass scale by Fiat, is now being copied by Volkswagen, Ford, Honda, and Chrysler.

A system of valve adjustments was developed by Fiat and it was copyrighted and adopted by Volvo, Volkswagen, and Audi.

And the way the suspension of Italian cars is put together gives them their incredible feel and mastery of the road, which has been imitated by car makers all over the world, but not exactly duplicated.

And that's the point. No matter how much of Italy they put in a French, German, English, Japanese or Swedish car, it's still not an Italian car.

It doesn't come from the country that's won more races and rallies than any other country on earth.

It doesn't come from an 80-year tradition of excellence in engineering and design.

And it doesn't come from the Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari.

So the next time you buy a car, instead of getting one that looks, drives or feels the road kind of like an Italian car, why not buy the real thing instead?

Like a Fiat.

FIAT



Iran — and Romania

As great crowds throng Iranian streets, marking Shiite holy days with calls for the departure of the shah, the mood of Iran is very important to the United States. But few Iran-watchers would attempt to guess just what will emerge from the current religious-political crisis, while the Soviet Union has made it clear that it would resist U.S. intervention on the shah's behalf. So no troops fly to Tehran from the United States; rather, the families of Americans in Iran fly home.

Is this a part of the post-Vietnamese retreat? After all, while the Islamic opponents of the shah are careful to point out their own anti-Communism, one of the first contests of the cold war came over Soviet occupation of part of Iran, and there are unquestionably Communist cells in that country. Moreover, the enemies of the shah regard the United States as enemies of themselves and plan for policies that could be inimical to U.S. strategic and oil interests.

On the other hand, the shah has as much military power as could be used on his own behalf; what he faces is less an overthrow by force of arms than one by force of public opinion. And, in such a struggle, open use of U.S. troops would only work against the status quo. So Washington's caution in this respect makes sense; that it is not mere feebleness is demonstrated in, of all places, Romania.

The United States has not sent military aid to bolster the independence of President

Ceausescu's somewhat heretical Communist regime. Instead, Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal brought some kind words to Bucharest. But since these came on the heels of Mr. Ceausescu's refusal to back Soviet demands for bringing the Warsaw Pact closer together and spending more on defense, they stirred up considerable interest in Europe. Romania has long been part of Soviet Balkan purposes; it was defeated by Soviet troops; it does occupy territory that is more important to Moscow than Iran. And much of the relationship between Eastern and Western Europe depends on the relationship between the Soviet Union and the other Communist states.

So, in terms of simple exertion of influence, Romania balances off Iran in Washington's books. In terms of the diffusion of that influence, which once meant the stark confrontation of Moscow and Washington, both Romania and Iran represent question marks, rather than plain statements of allegiance to one or the other superpowers. And this is reflected in the progress toward a new agreement on strategic weapons, in practical discussions of trade, by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Iran and Romania might have produced, before this, crises between the superpowers. They still could do so, but for the time being both Moscow and Washington are using a fair measure of reason rather than simplistic emotional threats.

The Return of the Ecu

The first ecu was a French coin minted by Louis IX seven centuries ago. By the kind of happy coincidence that occurs to the minds of ingenious politicians, ECU is also the acronym for the European currency unit, which goes into effect the beginning of next year. With this bow to French sensibilities, six nations of Western Europe are now attempting another long step toward unification. The French will keep their franc, the West Germans their mark and so forth, but these currencies will all be tightly tied to the ecu. If it works, it means that the six countries will eventually have one currency among them — although it will have a different name in each of those countries.

The implications for policy are extraordinary. The six governments will have to come much closer in their views on inflation, employment and growth than they have ever been. They have been pushed into this experiment by a judgment that the U.S. dollar will never again provide their economies with the kind of firm base that it offered until the beginning of this decade. They are trying to insulate themselves from the swings in the dollar's value.

In the past the French, and particularly the Gaullists, resisted this kind of a commitment on grounds that it inevitably meant a significant sacrifice of national sovereignty. But Gaullist ideas are in decline in France and other goals — above all, the control of inflation — have become much more urgent. There is a widespread conviction in Western Europe that no parliamentary democracy can withstand the political pressures and temptations to keep providing public benefits that are popular but inflationary. One remedy is to find a tamper-proof mechanism, beyond a government's reach, that enforces anti-inflationary discipline automatically. That's what the gold standard used to do, periodically pitching countries into recessions and worse. For a generation after World War II, the dollar standard was a milder and more intelligent substitute. But now the world has out-

grown the dollar standard. To the six European governments — France, West Germany, Denmark and the three in Benelux — the most sensible solution seems a collective regional system, dominated by no one country but influenced by all of them.

But of the nine members of the Common Market, three have refused to join. Those three — Britain, Ireland and Italy — are the poor countries among the nine. There is a kind of class struggle now going on within the Common Market. Italy and Britain have been complaining bitterly that the market's present financial structure, dominated by the gigantic fund for farm price supports, constitutes a highly efficient device for transferring wealth from the poor to the rich. Italy and Britain are both big losers in the agricultural plan; the principal beneficiary is wealthy France. The three poor members want subsidies built into the new currency system to redistribute wealth the other way. So far they haven't been able to strike a bargain. The British evidently intend to defer the whole issue of participation until after their parliamentary elections next year.

But the crucial question for the new system is whether West Germany and France can hold together. France has dropped out of less formal European currency alliances twice before, because it couldn't get its inflation rate down anywhere near the level of the West Germans. At the beginning of this decade, the Common Market had been talking about a unified currency by 1980. Then the oil crisis, and the tremendous wave of inflation, seemed to destroy that hope completely. But now, unexpectedly, the idea of a currency union is moving again.

The reasons for it are not happy ones. The Europeans are drawing together only in the face of a future that seems increasingly uncertain and threatening to their prosperity. But it is never the good times and the easy prospects that generate political will.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Delay in Mideast Peace Treaty

A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is now unlikely to be signed by Dec. 17, the target date set at Camp David. This in itself should cause few worries if the Israelis do not take the opportunity to start building new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza. The general conviction in Cairo and Jerusalem is that a peace treaty will be signed. The leaders of both sides, together with President Carter, have invested too much of their prestige and credibility in producing a treaty to allow a total stalemate to develop. It might be necessary, however, for

another meeting like Camp David to resolve remaining differences.

— From the Financial Times (London).

French-Chinese Trade

While it is difficult to measure the real consequences of this trade agreement, it is clear that France is in a good position [to deal] in China's race toward modernization. Besides, we should note that the United States did not raise any objection and our negotiators may be able to sell nuclear plants with U.S.-licensed components.

— From l'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 12, 1903

PARIS — Among the foreigners now in Paris, there is one who has devoted a long and arduous life to the welfare of his fellow men. He is Gen. Booth, creator and supreme commander of the Salvation Army, and his name is known on all the continents. In a rare interview this morning, he explained that the Salvation Army is always for the local government, in republics being republicans, and in kingdoms being royalists. He added that the sinners in France were proving to be a holdout against his evangelical forces, but that he expected the situation to improve.

Fifty Years Ago
December 12, 1928

LONDON — Completing one of the most dramatic dashes in history, the Prince of Wales drove through the great gates of Buckingham Palace tonight and proceeded to the sickbed of his father, King George. The prince's journey set a record between the African bush and the empire's capital. He was met in Egypt by a royal battleship and rushed to Italy where a transcontinental train awaited which had complete right-of-way on all European tracks. Crossing the channel in a fleet destroyer, a special train took him to Victoria Station at over 90 miles an hour.



Cults and Surrender of Judgment

By Arthur Janov

LOS ANGELES — What is so powerful that it can make ordinarily intelligent people surrender all judgment and follow blindly into a horror such as Jonestown?

The various cults, faiths, and even the authoritarian psychotherapies have one thing in common: They offer fulfillment of unmet need. Their power is their ability to take away nearly all awareness of the pain and suffering of lifelong deprivation.

Need — need that was never satisfied from the first days of life — is the follower's ticket of admission. He is in the grip of something much stronger, and much older than his powers of judgment. He is in a matrix of unconscious, unending feelings of need, and these can render him as naive and vulnerable as an infant turning toward his mother for warmth.

Demagogues

The need of the follower feeds on that of the leader, whose unfulfilled need is probably even more pathetically intense than that of the lowliest member of his flock. It is not an accident that the leaders, the fascists and demagogues of this world, are usually products of broken, distorted childhoods, as are their most rabid followers.

The leader, who is the most vulnerable of men, is the one who is in control and manipulation of others; the follower finds his relief in being controlled. The naked desperation of the leader is evident when his power is threatened — the ravings of Hitler in his final years and the increasing bizarre behavior of Jones are typical of this phenomenon. Thus the relationship between leader and follower is a symbiotic one — each is dependent upon the other to fulfill certain needs.

The question asked repeatedly about Jonestown is how something so humanitarian could wind up as such a bald example of fascist control. The assumption is that Jones and the commune were normal and sane, and then suddenly "went crazy."

The problem with that assumption is that the surrender of self, of judgment, of feeling had taken place long before the outward appearance of the cult became bizarre. The astonishing control demonstrated at the end was possible because, in any follower-leader compact, one has already given up the self. The model and precedent for that surrender is the child-parent relationship.

Inner Starvation

The child-follower does not mean to give up the self; his or her parents did not mean to take it away; but with deprivation of basic needs, the surrender occurs. The child who is starved of needs early in life cannot afford to feel the reality of his deprivation. And so the pain is never resolved. Instead, that child spends a lifetime looking for something to ease the inner starvation.

Sometimes the pain will be quieted later when the person finds a dependent marriage or relationship, or when he plunges into a struggle for a college degree or a professional goal; but for some people these milder, neurotic struggles are not enough. Their deprivation requires more potent relief. Instead of an independent self, there is a huge unconscious hurt pushing toward ever stronger promises of relief.

Although the ends vary, the dynamics are the same, whether it's Jonestown, Moon, Synanon, Hare Krishna, born-again conversions or authoritarian psychotherapy. In one form or another, the leader's message is, "Give yourself up to me and I will be concerned, I will protect you, guide you, listen to you, care for you and love you."

Such promises wield the greatest power on earth. They can make someone turn over every earthly possession to the leader. They can make individuals turn against their relatives and against every natural instinct. As we have seen, they will gladly deprive themselves and even kill themselves for such a leader.

Distant Figure

If you replace those movements and leaders with a distant figure, "God," you will see the same dynamic. But the attraction of the cult leader is that he is real, he is here and can be seen and touched, and he will even talk to you. This same phenomenon of need and response sustains religion, but organized religion is more structured and less frenzied. In either case, the symbolic fulfillment of need brings pervasive control over a follower's actions — control, for example,

over what one can do in bed with a spouse. That is indeed, control.

For thorough control, the cause of the cult must ease the most profound pains, including those that result in death fears. It must provide an external purpose for living — and dying. Jones satisfied this requirement well, even assuring his followers that he would meet them in a utopian hereafter. Thus, behavior in the cult fits into a system of reward or punishment — just as it did for the young child in a repressive family.

Fascism is easy to achieve. One must only appear to fulfill need by selling people what they yearn to hear to kill their pain of unfulfilled need. People are reluctant to leave a leader who does this, no matter how cruel and sadistic he becomes because they always glimpse a ray of hope. Just as in the original family situation, to give up that hope is almost impossible, because it forces one to deal with the painful reality of deprivation.

More followers did not try to leave Jonestown because to feel forsaken is to be faced again with no hope. No one with great unfulfilled need can take that step. And so those who volunteer for authoritarian ventures tend to stay. They willingly do stupid things; give up their money, or leave their families, or shave off all their hair, or allow themselves to be harangued for hours.

The acts they perform are symbolic rituals to assure the leader that he has control. No one wants that kind of power unless he is neurotic; thus, it is not the abuse of power, but instead, access to such power because power over others is an abuse in itself.

The cults and related movements offer a new family. They provide the follower with new people to worry about him, to offer him

advice, to cry with him, and, importantly, hold him and touch him. These are unbeatable attractions.

The hallmark of the leader is his apparently complete certainty, a certainty in direct proportion to his own inner terror and confusion. Outwardly, he seems to have the answers to life, and he offers them unequivocally to anyone who will listen. He cannot afford the slightest suggestion that no one really has any answers for anyone else. All reality is based in each person's own feelings and experience, but the leader is even more divorced from the reality of his own feelings than his followers. He is the original susceptible victim who will recruit others who have been deprived of their feelings, the experiences of themselves that could ground them and provide them with their own answers. Now, instead, the followers will have to read about answers, talk about them, be taught about them, embrace doctrines, and give themselves over to the leader-therapist-parent who once again will do what parents have always done: tell the children how to live.

The cult is a drug. This point has been made or implied by others, but what is missing is the recognition that drugs cut us off from reality, impair our judgment and make us feel better, but the basic function of the tranquilizer, the morphine, the heroin and the dogma is to kill awareness by killing awareness of pain. The repression of pain is the repression of awareness. That is why any drug is used.

If a cult is threatened, the leader and followers begin to go wild, to become desperate. Why? The drug is in danger of being withdrawn. And why is that such a threat? The drug anesthetizes a lifetime of deprivation.

An open, nonauthoritarian organization invites individuality and differences of opinion. A cult can tolerate no criticism because criticism impairs the pain-killing efficacy of the new family.

A further requirement for control, in many cases, is to remove the person not only from his past but from his present. And so the person moves into an isolated commune, away from family and former friends, or in a separate building which becomes a world in itself, or in a segregated part of the neighborhood. At that point, he becomes more dependent on his group and, above all, on his leader. The group becomes his new family and his total world. It isn't as if he has given his self up to the leader, as some psychiatrists have said in discussing Jonestown; that he had already given up years before to his parents. Now he simply searches for a new place to put it. It is no mere coincidence that Jones was called "father" and "dad" by his followers, and that he reportedly chanted "mother, mother, mother" during the suicide ritual.

Are the cultists crazy? Yes, but no more so than any other true believers or converts. Religion is one form of socially institutionalized insanity. It is the best kind because the follower is never alone in it. His unreality is affirmed constantly by everyone around him. Followers can get together in the fields and chant, say litany, sing together and believe in the savior — the one who saved them from reality.

Arthur Janov, director of the Primal Institute in Los Angeles, New York, is the author of "The Primal Scream and Primal Man" and "The Wounded Healer." He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Factions: Power in Japan

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — If the election of Masayoshi Ohira as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and premier proves anything, it is that the faction remains the unit of political power in Japan, not the party. In spite of efforts by LDP reformers to disband the factions, to which most of the evils of the Japanese political system are attributed, Mr. Ohira's election, and in particular the new method under which it was conducted, have served to entrench factionalism even deeper than before.

For the first time, LDP presidential candidates were nominated in balloting by 1.5 million party members and dues-paying supporters throughout the country in a primary, with the names of the two highest vote-getters to be placed before LDP members of the Diet in a runoff. The move was billed as a major step towards party reform in that it would provide a broader, more popular base of participation than the former system of restricting voting to LDP Diet members and a few local party executives.

The margin of Mr. Ohira's primary victory was so unexpectedly great that Mr. Fukuda, with the second largest number of votes among four candidates, withdrew his candidacy. The defeat was a tremendous shock to Mr. Fukuda, who, with the advantage of an incumbent and a credible list of achievements during his two years in office, had fully expected to come out comfortably on top.

Accomplishments

Under Mr. Fukuda's stewardship, Japan completed a treaty of peace and friendship with China. A new international airport was opened at Narita, near Tokyo, which previous administrations had been unable to do because of local opposition. Under Mr. Fukuda, the Diet revised the anti-monopoly law, a long-pending and difficult task, inflation was brought under control, and the economy moved ahead.

Mr. Fukuda's downfall underscores the fact that past achievements notwithstanding, it is the factions and their alignments that determine the fate of political leaders.

The major factions involved in the presidential contest were those led by Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda, and factions headed by Yasuhiro Nakasone (who ran third in the primary), former premier Kakuei Tanaka (currently on trial in the

Lockheed scandal), and another former premier, Takeo Miki.

It is extremely unlikely that Mr. Ohira would have won without the support of Mr. Tanaka whose faction is the second largest in the LDP. Mr. Tanaka's influence was apparent in the especially strong showings that Mr. Ohira made in prefectures known as Tanaka strongholds.

Dilemma

The dilemma Mr. Ohira now faces, of course, is that Mr. Tanaka has saddled him with an obligation that can only be repaid by helping him restore his tarnished Lockheed image, but which Mr. Ohira cannot do without hurting himself.

There are many explanations for the existence of factions. While Western ways have permeated in varying degrees into almost every corner of Japanese society, politics is an area (sumo and the underworld are others) that remains bound to tradition in the bonds of loyalty and obligation between leader and subordinate. The politician's loyalty is more to his faction and faction head than to the party, and the tie is reinforced by the fact that members' dependence on his chief for political funds. Most political donations are to the factions rather than the party.

There is also the Japanese pattern of group behavior. Japanese tend to function best in groups. The individual finds his identity in terms of the group to which he belongs, and politics is no exception. A politician is more often than not introduced as "Mr. so-and-so of the so-and-so faction."

What the new LDP presidential election system has done is to expand the arena of factional rivalry from the confines of the Diet to the nation as a whole. The canvassing of support by LDP Diet men in prefectures, cities, towns and villages has enlarged the factional base as never before.

Had Mr. Fukuda chosen to stay in the runoff, there would have undoubtedly been a new and vicious round of factional power struggles that would have further damaged the prospects of bringing together a disarrayed party. Had the vote gap (748 for Mr. Ohira, 638 for Mr. Fukuda) been closer, Mr. Fukuda would certainly not have backed down. However, in withdrawing, which he said was "in order to avoid further confusion in the LDP," Mr. Fukuda enhanced his

public image probably more than in any single act he performed as premier.

Everyone recognizes that factionalism and the power politics it promotes pose the biggest obstacle to the clean image the LDP would like to create for itself. Only last year, in a flurry of fervor more cosmetic than genuine, the various factions announced their "disillusion" and replacement by "study groups." But in reality, nothing has changed. Even Mr. Ohira admitted in a press conference after his election that the most that can be done is to try and curb the abuses that factionalism generates. Factionalism itself, he implied, is here to stay.

Favorable Response

Incidentally, although Mr. Ohira's image in the past has been that of a man given to responding questions with stammering "er's" and "ah's," the coherence and detail of his answers to policy issues since his election have found a favorable public response.

One drastic way that could compel the LDP to change would be for it to lose its Diet supremacy. Ever since Japan returned to parliamentary democracy in 1945, the conservatives have held power (except for a brief coalition with the Socialists in 1947 during the Occupation). In recent elections the conservative margin has narrowed, but no one seriously believes that the Socialists or any other of the opposition parties threaten conservative domination in the immediate future.

With this assurance — or complacency — factional rivalry becomes a luxury the LDP can afford.

The Sky Is Not Falling

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., got angry the other day: screaming, publicly angry. It was not a politician's anger, a performance for effect. He was sore and showed it, shouting in outrage. There may be a moral in the tale.

The occasion was no great political event but a panel discussion of an arcane subject: the proposed new federal criminal code. An audience of 600, overwhelmingly liberal in outlook, heard the debate as part of a two-day inquiry into the state of U.S. freedom, put on in tribute to Justice William O. Douglas.

Kennedy was the principal sponsor of a large criminal code bill that passed the Senate last January but died in the House. He won broad support by working out a compromise with conservative backers of previous version, S.1. The new bill omitted proposals to make existing law tougher, notably on official secrets. And it included numerous liberal reforms.

The Kennedy bill broadened federal civil rights laws, lightened mens rea penalties, repealed the Smith Act's prohibition on advocating violent overthrow of the government. But its fundamental reform was sentencing. Instead of the present grotesque range of sentences for the same crime — 25 years to zero for bank robbery, for example — it proposed consistent standards. And for the first time it allowed convicted persons to appeal their sentences.

Despite those and other reforms, the Kennedy bill was bitterly attacked by the members of the Judiciary Union and others. Their main criticisms were analyses were actually of existing law. The complaint was that the reforms did not go far enough. But their rhetoric sounded as though the new code would have storm troops knocking at our doors. It was a campaign of fear.

The critics on the panel the other day spoke in that vein. They paraded imaginary horrors. They said the bill "consistently disregards civil liberties." They mixed up Kennedy's bill with others. One said it was "a code of 'no' and 'no' crime of disclosing classified information" — a crime that in fact does not exist now and would not under the code.

That kind of misrepresentation could hardly have been new to politicians. Why, then, did Kennedy react so strongly? After waiting an hour and a half for his turn, he roared into the microphone that he fought on this bill had been distorted, that he had blocked the old conservative proposals for the code and would go on working for the one.

What bothered Kennedy, I suspect, was the other-worldliness of the critics, their naive, their apparent belief that a perfect criminal code could be obtained if only waited a while. They were reminiscent of the mocking old Wob song: "There'll be pie in the sky and-oh."

No legislation is ever perfect. The question for realists is slow, whether it is wiser to accept a compromise that achieves part of yet objective now, or hold out in hope of getting more later because political trends are running away.

The inescapable fact is that political feeling in this country is not put it mildly, moving in the direction of liberalism on the criminal law. Law-and-order candidates (well last month, even Mass. sets, as Kennedy noted, elected governor who campaigned for capital punishment and longer sentences, Edward J. King.

In the circumstances, the present criminal code proposal represents remarkable victory for reformers. Kennedy beat back punishment proposals on the floor of the Senate, for example. He well felt that it will be hard to get. There is a real risk of the chance for what is only a part reform but still a reform.

A caution against hysteria also offered on another panel at Douglas inquiry. Prof. Robert J. of the Yale Law School urged press and its friends not to be too gloomy about the cases it lost recently in the courts, one of those protecting the name of confidential sources.

The press has won great victories in the Supreme Court. Prof. J. said: On libel, the Pentagon paid the right to publish details of criminal cases, and other issues. Newspapers make legal claims, lose, they should not "scream" as if they are being "squeezed" if the press does not win the time, he added, "that does preclude the coming of the total an night."

Wise counsel, I think. Most wrong in this country, but there is no reason for gloom about the of our freedom. The sky is not falling.

In Debate on Scandal

S. Africans Get Glimpse Of Regime's Dark Side

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11 (NYT) — An emergency parliamentary session that ended during the weekend gave white South Africans a sobering insight into the authoritarian habits of an Afrikaner ruling caste that has presented itself as an upholder of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law.

The government's claim to be a champion of political freedom has long been challenged by leaders of the majority black population. But never before have whites been confronted with such stark evidence of abuse of power.

To many whites, the evidence was more disturbing for the fact that it came from an inquiry commission headed by a judge, Rudolph Erasmus, who is a staunch Afrikaner conservative.

Nor was there much relief that Parliament met in special session for the first time since World War II. The government, far from being contrite, concentrated its energy on attacking the commission and the English-language press for their roles in uncovering the scandal.

Shady Activities
The 20,000-word report from the Erasmus panel confined itself mostly to confirming what anti-government newspapers already had uncovered about the shady activities of the Information Ministry. But its account of the ministry's efforts to manipulate public opinion at home and abroad contained some chilling new glimpses of the men at the heart of the scandal.

The panel's portrait of Gen. Hendrik Van den Bergh, until recently head of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), caused a prominent opposition member to draw an analogy with Nazi Germany. "Gen. Van den Bergh is South Africa's very own Heinrich Himmler," declared Helen Suzman, a reformer with a reputation for defense of human rights.

Mrs. Suzman, who also described the security chief as the "big black spider" at the center of a web of deceit woven by the government, was repeatedly heckled by members of the governing National Party, including Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Who else? A few hours later, the National Party parliamentarians swept aside the small band of reformers and gave the government an overwhelming vote of confidence.

However, there were signs that the white electorate may not digest the scandal so easily. "All over the country, people are asking who can be believed anymore," said George Bartlett, a member of the small New Republic Party, a conservative grouping that often sides with the government.

The commission showed that the government spent at least \$73 million on its secret schemes to create a climate of acceptance for apartheid — including \$37 million on an ostensibly private newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen — without seeking Parliament's approval.

The report directly implicated the present and former prime ministers, Pieter Botha and John Vorster, who is now head of state, as well as Gen. Van den Bergh, who held enormous power under Mr. Vorster.

The document confirmed that Mr. Vorster and Mr. Botha allowed Parliament to be misled about the

affair, and did nothing to discipline former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder when he lied in the assembly about the Citizen. Gen. Van den Bergh was revealed as the chief figure in a year-long cover-up.

In addition to the pattern of manipulation and deception, the report indicated blatant corruption by the two principal civil servants in the Information Ministry, Eschel and Denys Rhodde, who were forced to resign at an earlier stage of the affair.

But it was abuse of power more than corruption that caused a stir in Parliament. Gen. Van den Bergh, who resigned from his security post the day Mr. Vorster quit as prime minister two months ago, emerged from the report as a ruthless figure who used his personal friendship with Mr. Vorster — rooted in the years they spent together in a World War II internment camp for suspected pro-Nazi activities — to take virtual control of the country.

The general, whose formal powers were a combination of those held in the United States by the directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was revealed by the commission to have been one of the instigators of the Citizen project.

Despite this, Mr. Vorster appointed him to head a government inquiry into the affair when the press started digging into it, a step that put the security chief in the perfect position to stage a cover-up.

According to the report, the general subsequently used his dual powers as chief investigator and security chief in an attempt to redeem Mr. Mulder's reputation and get him elected prime minister. His tactic was to order one of his chief subordinates at the security bureau, L.S. Reynders, to issue a false report to Mr. Vorster vindicating Mr. Mulder for his role in the information scandal.

The general leaked the report to the press, but the attempt to play king-maker failed when Mr. Mulder lost the party's premiership election to Mr. Botha by the slim margin of 24 votes. The commission reported that Mr. Reynders wept as he confessed to the plot, saying he had feared that the general would have him killed if he refused to issue the false report.

The commission did not mention it, but the most sensational press allegation in the scandal has been the suggestion that the unsolved murder last year of another former official and National Party parliamentary candidate, Robert Smit, and that of his wife, resulted from what Mr. Smit had learned of the Information Ministry's misdoings.

In his testimony, the security chief came across unattractively. "He told the commission arrogantly that if he wanted to do something nobody would stop him, and he would stop at nothing," the report said. The commission observed that Gen. Van den Bergh "was in charge of a network of agents whose qualities he described in sinister terms."

In Parliament, Mr. Botha cited the summoning of a special session as proof that the legislators are the country's ultimate authority. But he refused opposition demands for curbs on the secret projects and on the powers of the security bureau, saying they were essential for the defense of the country's "civilized" way of life.

Showing frequent flashes of



SWEET CITY — Confectioner Heinz Erb worked 65 hours to create his own candy-marzipan version of Hamburg.

anger, he implied that the press and the opposition, not the government, were responsible for the damage done to the country's image by the

scandal. "If the newspapers continue to smear the government, they will unleash forces such as they have never seen before," he said.

Bankrupt Economy, Rhodesia War

Kaunda Seeks New Term Under Difficult Conditions

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 11 (WP) — President Kenneth Kaunda, who has ruled here since Zambia became independent 14 years ago, faces a serious challenge in tomorrow's presidential election.

Presidential elections in black Africa seldom return incumbents with less than 90 percent of the vote. Thus it is something of a tribute to Zambia's election process that practically no one expects Mr. Kaunda, 54, to do better than squeak through the country's fourth presidential election. He is running for another five-year term.

In 1973 he received 85 percent of the vote, after a downward turn in his popularity. General disenchantment with the then new, single-party system was clearly reflected in the low turnout — less than 40 percent of registered voters.

This year, there are predictions that less than one-third of the 1.5 million registered voters will go to the polls, and that Mr. Kaunda may get the necessary 51 percent of the vote by only a small margin.

Western Concern

The question being pondered by concerned Western embassies, which naturally favor Mr. Kaunda, the most pro-Western of the African "front-line" leaders involved in the Rhodesian dispute, is what happens then. Perhaps Mr. Kaunda

will go on ruling as before. But a minority president is a subject for concern in black Africa, where military coups are all too common.

Under the constitution, if Mr. Kaunda fails to be re-elected he will stay on for three months as a caretaker president while the party holds a congress to select a new presidential candidate and organize another election.

Mr. Kaunda has no official opponent. He is running against a background of a bankrupt, copper-based economy with long lines outside shops for even such basic necessities as salt, flour, butter and the staple, corn.

A re-election candidate could scarcely dream of worse circumstances. Not only is Zambia flat on its back economically, but it is caught up in an unpopular war and is taking a beating from Rhodesian air and ground attacks on suspected guerrilla bases.

Soul Singer

The re-election of a president, Zambian style, involves a mixture of Western campaign techniques and authoritarian African tactics.

The state-controlled press has been singing the praises of Mr. Kaunda for weeks now, and castigating what appears to be a strong bid by opposition elements, many within the ruling party, to turn out a large "no" vote.

An American soul singer, Sal

Davis, has written a song for Mr. Kaunda, "Son of Africa, Loved by Everybody." It plays on the radio and television along with plugs for the president.

The United National Independence Party (UNIP), the country's only legal party, has hired a British campaign consultant to oversee a high-powered publicity campaign to sell the president to a weary and unhappy nation. The campaign includes bumper and wall stickers that say "I Will Vote for KK Dec. 12" and show voters how to put a cross next to the party emblem, an eagle. The hare, the symbol for "no" votes, is conspicuously absent.

The first party slogan for the election was "KK — No Change," but Mr. Kaunda's opponents twisted it to "KK — No Chance." Also, it was realized that a promise of no change at a time when the country is deep in economic problems and under Rhodesian attack was perhaps the wrong approach. The slogan was quickly dropped.

While campaign techniques may be Western-influenced, the calculated elimination of all opposition candidates and the careful "vetting" or disqualifying of even longtime party officials running for the National Assembly seems more African in style.

Changes in the party's constitution this fall disqualified two well-

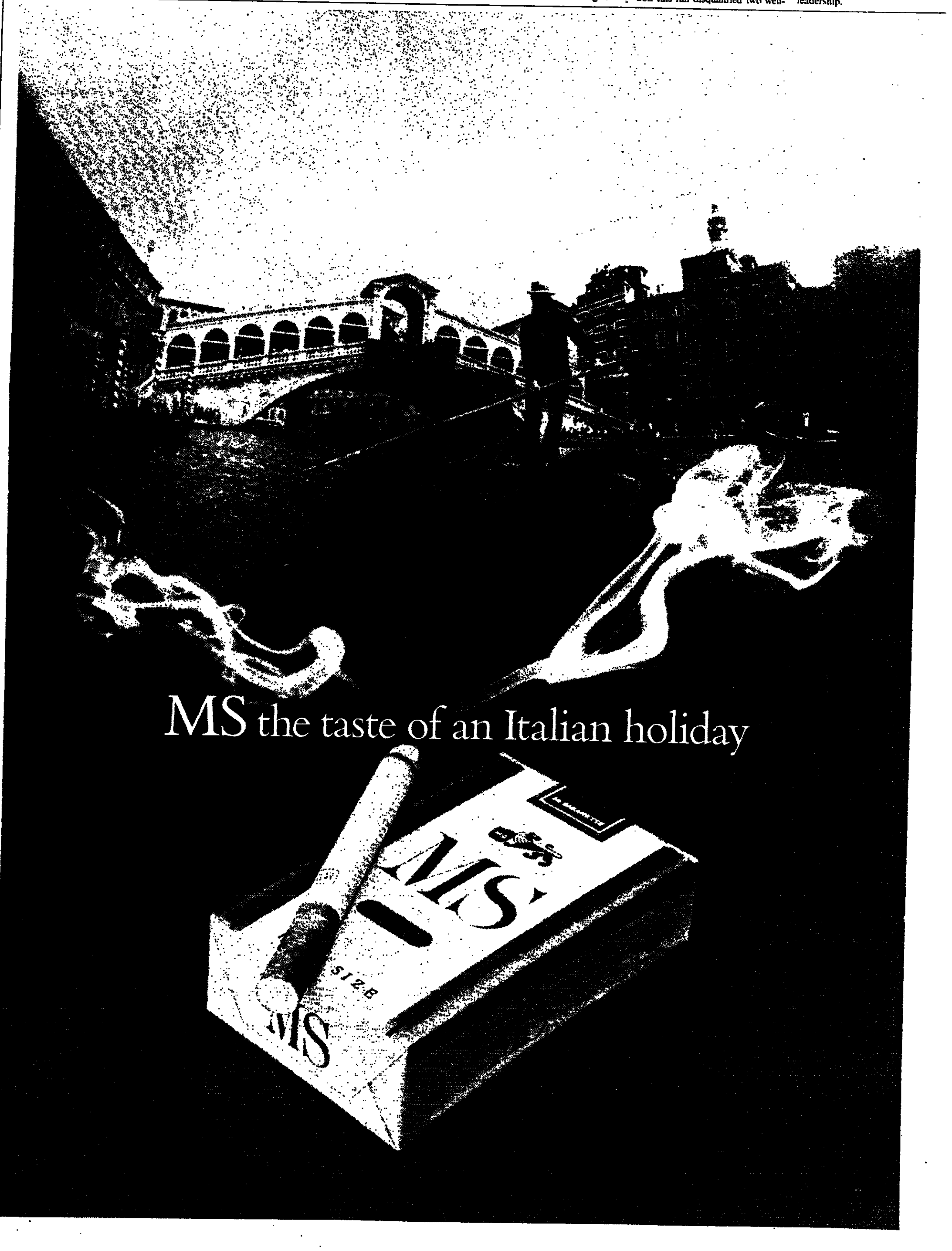
known political figures, Simon Kapwepwe and Harry Nkumbula, from the presidential race. Mr. Kapwepwe was at one time Zambia's vice president. Mr. Nkumbula was a founder of the nationalist movement against British colonial rule.

Both failed to meet the altered qualifications for entering the presidential election, and the party unanimously endorsed Mr. Kaunda as its sole candidate for the posts of party and state president early in September.

Tomorrow's elections for the 125 seats in the National Assembly will not be noticeably more democratic. Even after local UNIP officials carefully scrutinized contenders for the October primary election, the party's central committee decided that 30 of those who won were unworthy candidates and barred them. Only two were reinstated.

One of those who won but was struck from the list was Arthur Wina, a former minister of finance and education and for the last five years an outspoken National Assembly deputy from Livingstone.

While sharply critical of the party for becoming "rigid and ideological," Mr. Wina believes that the forthcoming election will be honest and will show accurately whether Zambians approve of this authoritarian trend and of Mr. Kaunda's leadership.



Rhodesian Aircraft Bomb Mozambique Arms Dumps

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 11 (AP) — Rhodesian air forces have downed up large guerrilla arms dumps in Mozambique, the military reported today.

A bulletin issued by defense headquarters here after the Mozambique radio reported last night that 25 persons were killed and 93 injured in Rhodesian strikes during the last 12 days.

A communique issued by the Mozambique Ministry of Defense described the raids as being against Mozambique military and civilian targets. It said the objective was the destabilization of the country.

The communique said the Rhodesians destroyed two hangars the military base of Chingodzi. It killed two Rhodesian jet bombers were shot down.

The Rhodesian bulletin said the strikes, described as "self-defense operations," were launched after captured guerrillas confirmed intelligence reports of a huge arms buildup in Mozambique by Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

Troops and Material

"Surrendered terrorists" confirmed reports that a "considerable buildup of terrorist forces and material has been taking place in Mozambique," the bulletin said.

"Precise location of the storage of large quantities of terrorist weapons and explosives was established," it said.

"Self-defense operations were mounted against these targets resulting in the destruction of these dumps."

Ohira Meets Romanian

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira and the Romanian state secretary for foreign affairs, Ilie Radulescu, today agreed to promote political and economic relations, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The communique said all aircraft returned safely to Rhodesia.

The bulletin gave no indication of the area of the raids, when they began or whether ground troops were also involved.

Last week, military sources here said guerrilla war supplies unloaded at Mozambique ports included Soviet-made armored personnel carriers.

Mr. Mugabe has traditionally drawn the bulk of his arms from Peking. Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's partner in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, is armed mainly by the Soviet Union.

Target of War

The Patriotic Front is stepping up the six-year war, which is now aimed at toppling the nine-month transition government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

Last Oct. 20-23, Rhodesian bombers and paratroopers struck simultaneously into Mozambique and Zambia. The Rhodesian military reported hitting 12 Nkomo bases.

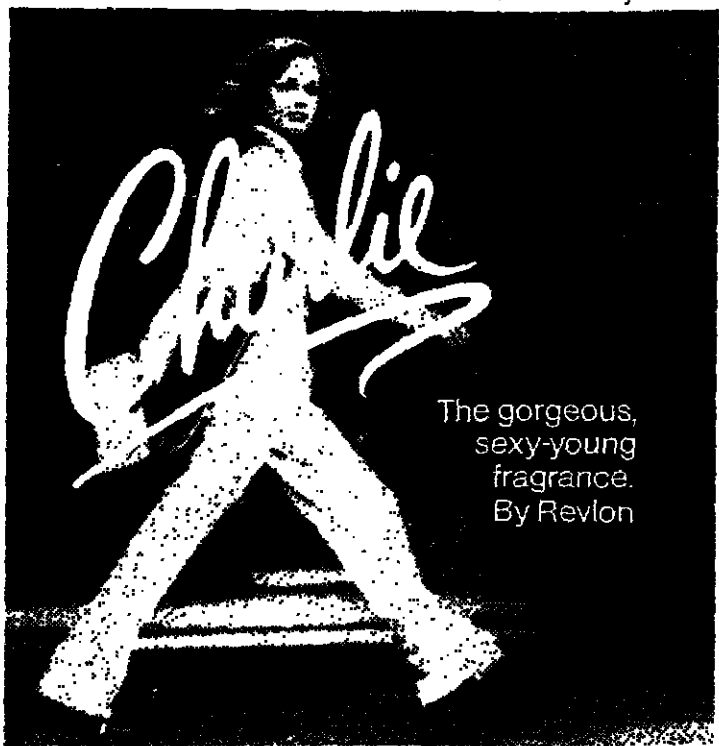
The last raid acknowledged by Rhodesia was an air strike into Zambia on Nov. 1.

The latest raid occurred with Anglo-U.S. envoys in the third week of a new African shuttle to try to set up peace talks between the Salisbury administration and the Patriotic Front leaders.

The envoys, Britain's Cledwyn Hughes and U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low, conferred with Mr. Mugabe in Maputo, Mozambique, on Friday. They are scheduled to visit Nigeria this week.

Mr. Nkomo declared after the October raids that he would not attend any new peace talks and that the guerrillas would take the country by force.

Rhodesia has reported some 16 major raids into Mozambique or Zambia in the last 2 1/2 years, but admits that its commandos operate across the borders almost daily.



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Omega Jewellery. Left to right: BA 891.8742 B, BA 891.8883 A, BA 891.8872 B. All three models with quartz movement, case and bracelet in 18 ct. gold, diamond-set bezel, sapphire crystal. Registered models.

Waverley Root

The Sweet Side of Persimmons

PARIS — In March, 1789, a magazine called *American Museum* published an article called "Advice to American Farmers about to Settle in New Countries." It advised the taking along of a large kettle "in which you may make maple sugar in summer." Be careful likewise to preserve all the sugar maple, persimmon and chestnut trees you find on your farm. The two former will afford you excellent sugar and syrup.

Some readers may have doubted the competence of a writer who did not know when maple sugar was made and who expected to find maples and persimmons flourishing on the same farm. What might have seemed even more questionable was the information that sugar can be obtained from the persimmon — a fruit too astringent to eat.

But the anonymous author was right. There is plenty of sugar in persimmons; you can even derive molasses of a sort from them, as Euell Gibbons pointed out in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus." Gibbons' observation comes in a chapter brashly headed "The Sugar-Plum Tree," hardly an apt name for the persimmon if you pick it before fully ripe, as he once did during an expedition with author John McPhee.

The substance [of breakfast], McPhee later reported, "was a great mound of hot persimmons, which had been stewed in maple sugar. We stuffed them eagerly into our mouths, but we found that all the astringency of slightly unripe persimmons seems to be brought out powerfully when they are stewed. They puckered not only our mouths but also our throats. . . Each mouthful tasted fine on entry, but quickly turned into something like a gut of blotting paper, requiring a half dozen forced swallows to squeeze it down. . . I excused myself and went for a walk, taking deep breaths."

Ripeness — even over-ripeness — is what make the fruit edible. The time to gather them is when they can be shaken from the tree. If left on the limb, they can be picked and eaten even when there is snow on the ground, provided they have not frozen on the branches — which seldom happens in the southeast Gulf states, the American persimmon's favorite territory.

The first Europeans to encounter the persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, were either the Spanish conquistadores, who fed largely on them during their grueling march from Florida to New Mexico, or Hernando de Soto, who reported a little after 1540 that he had found

Indians along the Mississippi eating bread made of "prunes" (they dried the fruit and converted it into a floury paste).

De Soto talked of "plummes" of the making and bigness of nuts and [with] three or four stones in them — not a bad description of the persimmon, which is the closest approach in America to the plum, an Old World fruit which did not exist in America until the colonists imported it. Other early explorers found the immature persimmon inedible, of course, but one appraised the ripe fruit as being "very sweet and pleasant to the taste," adding that it "yields on distillation, after fermentation, a quantity of spirits."

Cherry-Like

All of these witnesses referred to the fruit as orange, so it came as a surprise when Timothy Flint's "A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States" (1828) spoke of a small blue persimmon. Flint had come upon *Diospyros texana*, the black persimmon, a native of Mexico. It is indeed very sweet — cherry-like and so soft it melts in the mouth.

The first discoverers of the persimmon had some difficulty with its name, an Algonquin Indian word. (But the natives of Louisiana had a quite different term for it, *osage*. The French heard it as *pacanin*, from which they developed *pacaninier*, a form that looks so classically French one would never suspect its exotic origin.) Many English-speaking settlers called it *persimmon* or *pessemine*; for Captain John Smith it was *pacanin*.

By whatever name, Americans generally were not enthusiastic about the persimmon. The lateness of its season of palatability and its size (about that of a grape) discouraged cultivation, and the wild persimmon was extremely variable in quality.

Limited interest was aroused only when the Japanese persimmon, whose existence had not previously been known to most Americans, was introduced into the United States by, according to some

accounts, Commodore Matthew Perry in 1853 (it is established that he did bring in persimmon trees). America seems to have acquired Asiatic persimmons before Europe, where the first fruits appeared on the Paris market in 1873.

I have seen a photograph of Japanese children gathering persimmons in October in a snow-covered landscape, indicating the same seasonal peculiarities on both continents. The Oriental persimmons, incidentally, were described as being smaller and more acid than the Japanese fruit known in the United States, suggesting that they were closer to American wild persimmons. The Japanese persimmons we know, cultivated for centuries, are much larger than the American — about tomato size — and they become sweet earlier. They are cultivated on limited scales in California, Georgia and along the Gulf of Mexico.

There are between 150 and 200 species of *Diospyros*, but only four are at all widely eaten, with two others lurking in the background. Besides the American, Japanese and black persimmons, there is *Diospyros lotus*, also called the date plum, found in China and the Himalayan region. The two also-rans are a tropical African fruit known as the monkey guava, swamp ebony or African abony in English, the bush kaki in French, and *sour-sour* in Bambara; and the mabolo, which was imported from the island of Mauritius — and is being grown experimentally in Florida.

Opinion is unanimous among those who have tasted persimmons of all varieties that at their best they are delicious, but the nature of their deliciousness is diversely described. It has been compared with the mango and the guava; it has been said to have a taste midway between apple and apricot, wherever that lies.

The persimmon could be valuable for a reason other than its fruit. Its wood is potentially valuable, for it belongs to the ebony family. But so far as I know this asset is not exploited.

Waverley Root



The Women's Improvising Group mixes theater and jazz.

Jazz

Women's Group Scores With Slapstick

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Dec. 11 (IHT) — Jazz is traditionally a macho domain, much like football, even though homosexuals are rare. Except for singers there have been few major female soloists.

When composer Carla Bley led an all-star band during the Chateaufort Festival in the summer of 1977 there were many boos and tomatoes were thrown. The French jazz press wrote that the public was not yet ready to accept a woman directing male all-stars.

That prejudice is beginning to break down. There was a women's jazz festival in Kansas City earlier this year. Young pianist Joanne Brackeen is being talked about everywhere. Briton Barbara Thompson is making a name for herself playing that bastion of masculinity, the tenor saxophone. Bley's band has since played France again, to unambiguous applause. And the Women's Improvising Group is making some of the most interesting new music in Europe.

Writing about the Women's Group in *Le Monde*, Francis Marmande wondered if what he likes most about avant-garde European improvisation isn't its feminine side.

'Special Feeling'

And Francoise Dupuy, its guitarist, says: "I find a special feeling playing with other women that leads me to discover new musical material. I can arrive at a sort of equilibrium with men, but behind it there's always competition on some level. A woman is intimidated in that situation. Women have their own strength, but men's strength often inhibits them from expressing it."

The Women's Improvising Group was formed last year around Georgie Born and Lindsay Cooper, who had both spent years with a band named Henry Cow, a politically conscious amalgam of pop, jazz and contemporary classical music. One English critic said Henry Cow was "determinedly unapproachable," while the New

Musical Express described it as "one of the few genuinely progressive outfits currently in operation."

The group expanded, adding Maggie Nichols, singer with Keith and Julie Tippetts' "Centipede"; Dutch saxophonist Angela Velmeijer; Swiss pianist Irene Schweizer and others, including Frenchwoman Dupuy, who finds male dominance in jazz "like our culture in general. It has been produced by men for years. Jazz is instinctive, it involves revealing yourself in public, with all your faults. Although this is not easy for men either, they at least have the habit. Women have always been in back, with the kids in the kitchen. It's even more difficult for us."

Intellectual Music

The group's music is subjective, abstract, intellectual and would be difficult to understand were it not for its humor — both aural and visual — and its theatricality. One number begins with two women cleaning up the stage. They are friendly at first, then one of them becomes irritated by the other's nagging. Two coffined and made-up middle-class lady musicians appear and play virtuoso cello and bassoon, but then it's housework time for them too. They all prepare dinner while a child blows hysterical trumpet passages. The English magazine *Musics* called their use of slapstick "a violent response to the imposed domesticity which limits women's lives."

Say Dupuy: "I am looking for an equilibrium where there will no longer be women's music or men's music. But I think women are obliged to pass this way first. It may not be true for the others, but for the group is a step towards making truly free music with human beings."

The Women's Improvising Group will be appearing at the *Chapelle des Lombards*, 62 rue des Lombards, Paris 1. Dec. 14-19 (closed Sunday).

Shopping

Paris Christmas Fair Offers French Artisans' Work

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 11 (IHT) — Christmas shopping can be one huge headache. Smart people (they are rare) try to shop all the year round and bring things from faraway places; but most are last-minute shoppers — and department stores are mob scenes.

One way to solve the problem is to go to 12 Avenue Marmont, where 87 French artisans are selling an appealing assortment of their wares. This is the tenth such Christmas fair organized by the French *Chambre des Metiers*, which groups 96 regional artisans' associations. In the past, they have exhibited arts and crafts from Auvergne, Brittany, Dordogne, Limousin, Lorraine, Normandy and Poitou-Charentes; this time there is work of artisans from the Loire Valley, Burgundy, Sologne and the south of France — the latter including not only the Riviera, but also the rougher, sterner region of the Pyrenees.

Prices are reasonable, given that these are handmade, one-of-a-kind objects. The rustic, homemade feeling is just right for the cozy, comfortable side of Christmas.

Almost Everything

One can find almost everything here — porcelain dolls, cast-iron candlesticks, embroidered table linen, hand-painted silk scarves, hand-woven wool ponchos, painted dishes, wooden toys, ceramics, marionettes, jewelry, pottery, leather goods and enamels.

The food counter, bless the French, is not to be overlooked — but the shelves are thinning out fast. There is foie gras, cassoulet, jams, chocolates, country cakes, all made and packaged at home, which often means, red-and-white gingham wrappings. For a solid gourmet, look for the hefty, six-kilo hams that cost under 250 francs (about \$56). Rustic baskets, in all sizes and shapes, can come in hand-

dy if one wants to send a hamper of assorted food and liquor.

Some of those artisans are well above average. Robert Heraud, with the help of Annie Maume, turns out extraordinary glazed-ceramic marionettes. Some are neatly encased in wooden frames; others, shaped like teapots, are meant to be hung from huge, country mantels.

The Sologne being hunting country, there are a lot of stuffed animals, as well as jewelry and kitchenware painted with animals and hunting scenes.

There are lots of wooden objects, including toys, but one of the most remarkable artists in the fair is Louis Delaporte, who makes wooden rockers that are entirely too handsome to give a child. All are shaped like animals, and they recall

sculptor Francois Lalanne, whose ostrich-held console was installed in the Elysee Palace by the late Georges Pompidou.

Delaporte's smallest rocker is a fierce, horned bull, its hide covered with rough brown-and-white Pyrenean wool. The biggest ones — including a six-foot long grasshopper and a huge scarab with a red-leather-lined back — definitely belong in adult animal-lovers' studios.

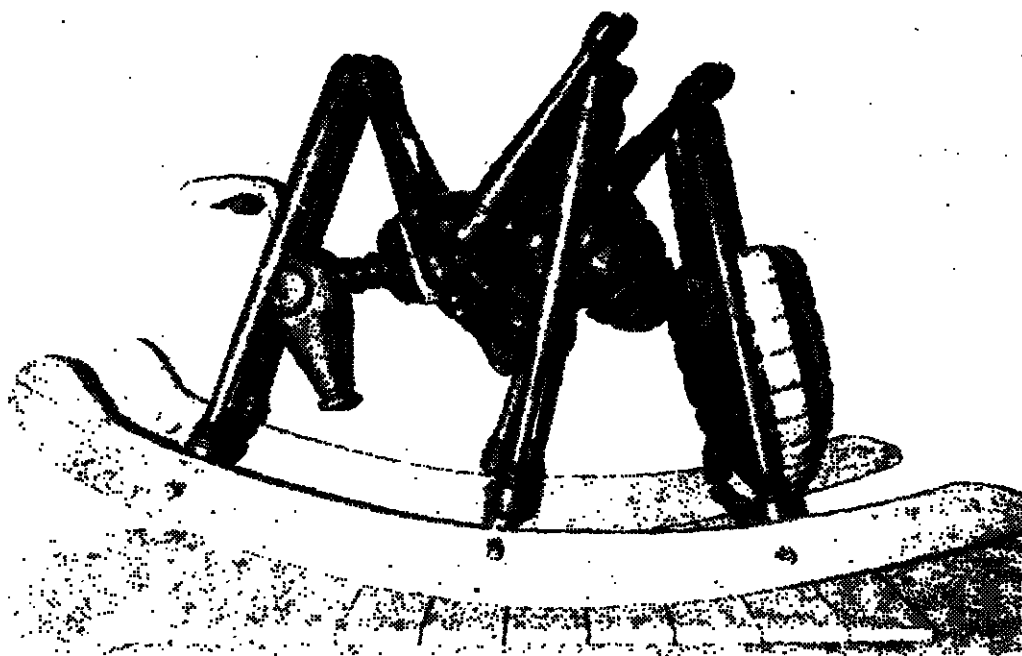
Simplicity

Another unusual sculptor is Joel Dedienne, a former schoolteacher from Saone et Loire. He makes fascinating and extremely simple wooden music boxes, all done with a miniaturist's precision. He presents, as an example, a flat frame,

painted orange and divided into open squares. Here and there are tiny wooden objects — a row of ducks, a little castle, three little mice. In the middle, behind a barred door, there is a unicyclist pedalling over a string. Wound up, the cyclist rides back and forth while music chimes — all for 220 francs. Some of his miniature toys can be bought for as little as 16 francs apiece.

Still in the wood department, Pierre Boutet, from the Loire Valley, makes more conventional but still attractive painted boxes, including a smooth one hand-painted in red for 750 francs.

The pottery is also worth looking at. Again we find Heraud, an outstanding artist but one whose work is apparently not well received, probably because his shapes are ex-



Louis Delaporte's "ant" rocker.

treme and unusual. Most of them look like strange, out-sized pebble with enamel pourings over them. Among the various objects on sale are vases ranging from 80 to 40 francs, including a striking, double-mouthed one for 300 francs.

Joseph Batel does interesting lamp bases, huge and squat with abstract patterns. These, with their hand-woven wool shades, b long in a mountain chalet or country place, and are priced at 48 francs for the base, 220 francs for the shade.

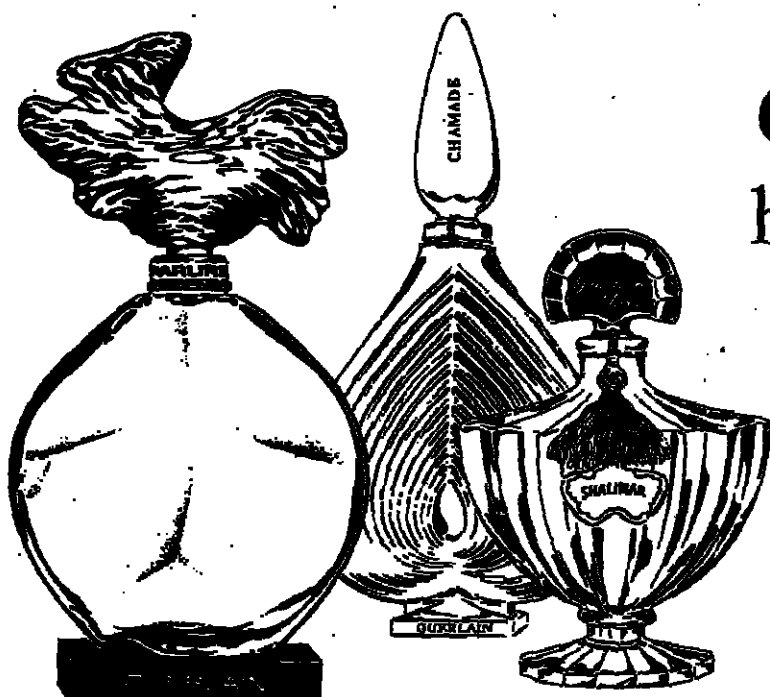
The more traditional ware includes a gray-blue ceramic punch bowl with 12 goblets hanging from the rim or a large, handsome cheese platter (with lid) for 145 francs.

Charming Plates

Traditional patterns have been followed by Jean Sudeau, who once did trompe l'oeil decors in Chateaufort's chateau outside Paris. A gifted artist, Sudeau turned to painting Moustiers-Bat plates with balloons or comb landscapes that are charming enough to hang on a dining room wall. His blue-and-white pla holders are attractive and sell fast (as are his herb holders at 6 francs).

Housewares also include bi rough wooden plates at 110 franc each and sets of burned-pine salt bowls starting at 80 francs. Glassware is there, too, again in strong distorted, one of a kind shape. Made by Gerard Blouard, it priced from 35 francs for an ash tray to 180 francs for a tall, sinuous vase.

Whatever you do, this kind of Christmas shopping won't put you in the poorhouse, whether you settle for a mohair shawl (150 franc), a leather satchel (113 franc), Bavarian-like hand-painted tin (35 francs), a bottle of brandy cherries (28 francs) or just a bag, home assembled tissues (8 francs). Open daily except Sunday Dec. 23; noon to 7, Thursdays to 10.



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Norway Quits Snake And Forgoes EMS

OSLO, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — Norway announced tonight it would be pulling out of the joint European Snake, or snake, as of tomorrow and would not link its currency with the new European Monetary System (EMS) set up at last week's Common Market summit in Brussels.

EEC Takes Hard Stand On MTNs

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (WP) — Details have emerged here of a secret document which sets forth what is seen as the negotiating position of the Common Market for the crucial final phase of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The document takes a critical look at proposed U.S. trade concessions and gives a mixed reception to U.S. demands for greater access to European markets. The confidential text, which also warns of the "doubt and disarray in world trade" if an outline agreement on the Tokyo Round is not reached by year-end, is scheduled to be discussed here tomorrow by EEC foreign ministers in a meeting specially convened by last week's summit to enable an outline agreement to be reached.

The text is critical of the U.S. offer on industrial tariffs, especially following "adjustments" to it made by the Carter administration Nov. 30, which, it says, hit the steel, textile and chemical sectors worst. These adjustments have had a "severe impact on the quality of the U.S. offer," claims the text, prepared by the EEC Commission. It adds that the community has responded "by presenting a list of possible withdrawals for textile products."

It also makes it clear that the Europeans will be pressing the U.S. in the next few days for improvements in the administration's offer on certain petrochemicals, steel, ceramics, leather goods, rubber footwear and titanium.

Europeans are adopting a mixed stance on liberalizing access to EEC markets for U.S. agricultural trade. While indicating some negotiating leeway for demands made by the U.S. on products such as fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, a whole series of other U.S. demands are viewed less enthusiastically. Among these are calls for increased access for poultry, beef, rice and tobacco.

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Novel Fund Blooms in W. Germany

By Darrell Delamaine

FRANKFURT, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ) — An innovative form of trust fund management is gaining popularity among West German institutional investors. These so-called "special funds" are set up especially for one investor — in effect, a mutual fund with a single customer.

Because of the tax and administrative advantages of the arrangement, special funds have grown rapidly since their introduction 10 years ago and now control 10 billion Deutsche marks, or one-fourth of total investment fund assets in this nation.

Diversification

Although tax and regulatory hurdles make it unlikely that foreign institutions will be able to get in on the action anytime soon, the German fund managers foresee a day when pension funds and insurance companies in the United States and elsewhere will be able to make special funds part of an international diversification strategy. Already, German subsidiaries of U.S. firms like IBM, General Motors and Hewlett-Packard, along with those of such European multinationals as Philips

Set Up for Individual Investors, Package Offers Tax Advantages

and Unilever, employ special funds for their pension plans. Trust management as such is relatively new in Germany. Exclusive private banks have always managed portfolios for the well-to-do. The big German banks also were active in portfolio management, but they began to set up trust departments only in 1959. While Germany, unlike the United States, has no law explicitly governing the fiduciary relationship — and a German bank's trust department manages an investor's portfolio account solely according to terms of a contract drawn up between investor and the bank — there is little difference in practice.

A more notable contrast to the U.S. system is the smaller financial clout of pension funds. The bulk of German pension liabilities are covered through balance sheet reserves of employers, rather than via funded pension plans. Fund assets, in fact, total some 40 billion DM, a scant one-third of total pension liabilities. Still, as the

pension funds grew and sought diversification, they became big buyers of mutual fund certificates. In 1967, conversations between a pension fund manager and investment advisers at Deutsche Bank led to the idea of a special fund — incorporating the professional management and diversification of a mutual fund but tailored to a single client's goals.

BAK, the federal supervisory authority for banks, charged with overseeing German investment companies, accepted the concept of special funds, provided they were set up only for institutional investors with a large number of eventual beneficiaries — that is, pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, churches, professional associations, and eventually, employee savings plans.

Specific Contract

The first special fund was launched in 1968, under a three-party contract that became the model for all such trusts. Signed by the investor, the manage-

ment company and the depository bank, the agreement specifies the purpose of the fund and establishes general investment guidelines.

The set-up also yields savings, because deals are transacted at bankers' costs. And it provides tax benefits in three areas, as with mutual fund companies: there is no sales tax on securities transactions, no capital gains tax and no withholding tax on interest or dividends. (Germany imposes no capital gains tax on any investment held longer than six months, but the funds need not hold even that long, thus gaining short-term flexibility: the absence of withholding taxes, which would apply against the eventual levy on interest and dividends, leaves that cash available longer for re-investment.)

Most important are the accounting benefits. The client institution books only the purchase of the fund certificate, rather than individual share transactions, and thus is guarded against writeoffs if particular bonds or stocks decline in price; only if the net asset value of the fund sinks below original cost must the investor take a write-off.

China to Enact Laws to Back Foreign Investment

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (NYT) — China has told Japanese executives it plans to enact an ambitious set of commercial laws early next year to guarantee the rights of foreign investors in joint ventures and to protect their patents.

China's stated aim is to encourage foreign companies to pour an estimated \$100 billion into its economy by 1985. But the legal changes and the widely reported encouragement of joint ventures could have serious implications for Chinese constitutional law, which stipulates that the means of production belong to the Chinese people.

These were the major points made Friday as Japanese executives elaborated on a report from Peking carried in the Nihon Keizai financial daily. The article stated that China planned to ratify a "foreign corporation act" and a "patent act" in early 1979 to guarantee

property rights to foreign companies, their right of remittance of profits to their home nations and the protection of their technology.

"Eventually China must consider the constitution," said an executive of a major trading company here, and possibly revise it in order to be consistent with the proposed new laws.

So far only a few scattered cases of small joint ventures have been reported, mainly involving Hong Kong Chinese companies. But China recently signed an agreement with Inter-Continental Hotels, a subsidiary of Pan American World Airways, to build and operate a chain of hotels in China under a "product-sharing arrangement" (IHT, Nov. 10) and a spate of other projects have been announced or rumored in recent weeks.

Buy-Back Clause

Mitsui & Co., the Mitsubishi Corp. and the Sumitomo Corp. — the largest trading companies in the world — as well as the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, a semi-official Japanese group, all say that China's efforts to attract foreign capital will focus on joint ventures.

China has apparently concluded

that product-sharing arrangements are too vague in legal content to be enticing to capitalists, and that offering equity is necessary.

An official of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade said that China planned to give foreign investors a maximum of 49 percent of joint ventures, keeping majority ownership for the Chinese state, major state corporations or banks.

Foreign interests would provide plant, know-how, parts, materials and export marketing, while the Chinese side would provide most of

the capital, the management and labor control.

Under the new commercial laws, foreign investors would have their property rights guaranteed, their profit remittances assured and their patents protected. But China also wants to write into joint-venture agreements clauses under which the Chinese would buy back the foreign shareholdings over a 10-year period, a cause for some concern if the assets were to be valued at book value rather than at market value. The Chinese have not yet indicated which method they have in mind.

U.S. Industry Is Moving To Closer Vietnam Ties

HONG KONG, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ)

New signs are emerging that U.S. industry is taking steps to reinvolve itself in Vietnam, even before normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries and despite a recently extended U.S. trade embargo. Until the embargo is lifted, though, U.S. companies are prohibited from doing business with Vietnam.

Officials of Combustion Engineering and an executive of U.S. Steel Corp. were in Hanoi recently, meeting with Vietnamese officials at the Foreign Trade Ministry and other agencies to discuss, among other things, oil exploration, reports from the Vietnamese capital said.

In Hong Kong, sources said Hanoi had expressed interest in a visit early next year by representatives of major U.S. oil companies to Vietnam. The trip is being organized by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, which last June arranged the first group visit by U.S. businessmen to Hanoi in 20 years.

Since Vietnam was unified under the Communist government in Hanoi in April 1975, natural calamities such as drought and disastrous floods have been hurting the economy. But Vietnam's conflict with China and a war with Cambodia have been even more crippling. Failure to resume normal economic contact with the United States also has denied substantial financial and technological aid to Vietnam.

As a result, Hanoi has placed great emphasis on development of the country's potentially large petroleum reserves. It has signed oil

U.S. Forum Grows Wary of Economy

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Conference Board's economic forum has grown more pessimistic about the economy in the past six months, and the government's moves to curb inflation and help the dollar have only added to the gloom.

At the latest session of the forum, members on the average predicted that real U.S. gross national product would rise by only 2.4 percent in 1979. That compared with July's 3.3-percent forecast and with the 3.9-percent growth expected this year. About one-third of the forum members expect an actual recession in 1979.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, December 5th, 1978.

Glamour Issues in Fore Of Wall Street Advance

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose today as glamour and blue-chip issues led the market in light trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.80 points to 817.65 and advances led declines 787 to 667. Volume rose to 21 million shares from Friday's 18.56 million.

Among the active General Motors rose 1 1/4 to 56 1/2, Exxon 1/4 to 50 1/2 and Sears 1/4 to 21 1/2.

Mead Corp. said it won a temporary restraining order to bar Occidental Petroleum from proceeding with its planned tender offer for Mead shares. A Ohio judge said the order could be extended until year's end, the company noted.

Boeing said it awarded a multimillion-dollar contract to Bendix Corp. to provide wheels and brakes for the new Boeing 767 wide-bodied twin jet. The agreement covers wheels and brakes to equip 300 aircraft. Boeing rose 1 1/2 to 72 1/2 and Bendix 1/4 to 37 1/2.

Active Kaufman and Broad rose 1/4 to 8 1/2. It will offer \$10 debentures for up to three million of its common shares. Standard Oil of California added 1/4 to 48. It will develop a natural gas field in the Gulf of Mexico.

Gaming shares were weak. A top New Jersey gaming official denied a published report he decided to oppose granting casino licenses to Caesar's World and Bally Manufacturing. Caesar's lost 1 1/2 to 22 1/2 and active Bally two to 41 1/2.

Daylin said it did not intend to increase its bid of \$48 a share for the common stock of Uarco Inc. In response to the announcement by Uarco of its merger proposal with City Investing Co. at \$52 a share, Daylin said it intends to continue its \$48-a-share offer for some time. City Investing said it is releasing sales and earnings projections for the years 1979 to 1983 made by Uarco.

Nissan U.S.A. said Datsun is offering a front-wheel drive two-door hatchback, the Datsun 310, for sale immediately. Nissan forecast 1979 sales of the 310 would be 31,000 and Datsun F-10 sales would be 11,000. The 310 is a replacement for Datsun's F-10 line, which had sales of 27,000 for the 1978 model year, Nissan said.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading, with the market-value index up 0.45 point to 151.31. In Chicago, wheat and soybeans

U.S. Factory Profits Slip in 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ) — After rebounding strongly in the second quarter, factory profit margins slipped somewhat in the third, the Federal Trade Commission reported today.

It said manufacturers' profit averaged 5.4 percent of sales in the most recent quarter, compared with 5.9 percent in the second period and 4.7 percent in the first quarter. In last year's third quarter the rate was 5 percent.

Profit on non-durable goods, which include food, textile and petroleum products, slipped to \$10.10 billion in the September quarter from \$10.16 billion in the previous three months, though it remained significantly above the \$8.89 billion of the third period of 1977.

were substantially lower, and corn and oats lower at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 3/4 to 9 cents; corn off 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/2; and soybeans off 5 to 9 cents.

Eastern Offers \$50 Per Share

In National Bid

MIAMI, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ) — Eastern Air Lines today proposed to the directors of National Airlines the acquisition of National by Eastern on terms which would net \$50 cash per share to National shareholders, according to Frank Borman, chairman and chief executive officer of Eastern.

Eastern's offer is subject to certain waivers from its lenders' resolution of necessary financial arrangements and required governmental approvals including approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Approximately \$425 million will be required for the transaction.

Two other airlines are also seeking authority to acquire National in pending CAB proceedings. Pan American, which now holds about 22 percent of National stock in a voting trust, has entered into a merger agreement with National calling for payment of \$41 per share.

Texas International Airlines, which holds about 24 percent of National's stock in a voting trust, has also requested CAB authority to acquire control of National. Eastern has opposed both the Pan American and Texas International proposals in CAB hearings scheduled to end this week.

National chairman B. Maytag said Eastern's proposal to acquire National was unsolicited and National will have no comment until the proposal has been fully studied and considered. Spokesmen for Pan American and Texas International said their companies had no immediate comment on Eastern's offer.

U.S. Sees Rise in Steel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.S. steel industry shipments should climb 4.6 percent next year, largely because of reduced competition from imports, the Commerce Department forecast. The department said the industry's profit this year should "approximate" the \$1.3 billion of 1976, up sharply from the \$23 million last year.

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December 1978

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Amdahl, Fujitsu in Patents Deal

Amdahl Corp. says that it and Fujitsu Ltd. have agreed to cross-license patents and other know-how relating to semiconductor technology to be used in the next generation of Amdahl computer systems. The agreement extends the current working relationship between the companies. Fujitsu, a major Japanese maker of electronic equipment, is a principal shareholder in Amdahl and a supplier of parts for Amdahl equipment.

Yugoslavia to Produce Peugeots

Peugeot-Citroen says Yugoslavia will produce Peugeot cars under license. Under the terms, the French automaker will supply technical assistance and an unspecified amount of financing for a factory to be built near Pristina. Plans call for Yugoslav production of 50,000 four-seat cars a year by 1981. Peugeot-Citroen also says that it and Fiat have formally set up an equally owned unit, Societe Europeenne des Vehicules Legers (Sevel), for the production of light

trucks. Annual production will be 80,000 trucks with a payload of 1,000 kilos.

Craig Offers Electronic Translator

Craig Corp. says it is introducing an electronic translator for foreign languages about the size and appearance of a pocket calculator. Plug-in memory modules store about 1,500 words and 30 common phrases in each of five languages — Spanish, French, Italian, German and Japanese. The Craig translator costs about \$200 including English module and holds three additional modules which cost about \$25 each. The translator also does arithmetic calculations and metric conversions.

Liton's Quarter 'Running Fine'

Liton Industries net operating income for the fiscal second quarter will be as good as or better than the 59 cents a share a year ago, president Fred O'Green says. He says the second quarter was "running fine" and the company expects "no surprises." In last year's second quarter, Liton had a loss equal to 17 cents a share from currency adjustments.

1500

(Continued on Page 12)

His banker must be the same.



Working closely with Michael Brown David Moring and his team have provided TTO's publishing interests with multi-purpose, multi-duration credit facilities in six local currencies exactly when required. In a half-hour meeting, they thrashed out an agreement in principle on a medium-term loan for North Sea oil development.

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NYSE Closing Prices December 11

[illegible]

12 1/2	10 1/2	WUN dpt1.18	12	31	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2
25 1/2	22 1/2	WUTI pf2.56	11	16	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 - 1/2
25	16 1/2	WestoEl .97	5.4	5 1174	16	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 1/2

12%	44	Teatro	5	5	347	8%	74	8	+ +	23%	12%	Unifam	450	54.5	5	12%	14%	12%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
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41%	14%	Tecm	L40	37	8	158	37%	37%	- +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
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45%	4%	Tecm	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
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72%	41%	Tecm	L40	21.14	18	82%	82%	81%	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
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25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7	8	38	27%	27%	27%	+ +
25%	18%	Toro	p2.16	11	26	26	19%	30	+ +	23%	14%	Unifam	18	1.6	18	11%	11%	11%	+ +	30%	22%	Wavac	13	4.7						

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					

Low		Close		Chg.	
80 lbs	91.02	91.10	91.80	91.09	+0.08
	90.65	90.76	90.65	90.76	+0.08
	90.58	90.68	90.58	90.66	+0.07
	90.65	90.74	90.65	90.72	+0.05

24.06	24.09	- .54	Dec	90.80	90.84	90.80	90.83	+ .02
24.11	24.17	- .48	Mar	90.90	90.95	90.90	90.94	+ .03
24.11	24.17	- .43	Jun	91.01	91.01	90.98	91.00	+ .03
24.05	24.15	- .32	Sep	91.00	91.03	90.99	91.01	+ .01
24.05	24.05	- .25						
24.03	24.03	- .22						

Fri. sales: 2,815; sales Fri. 1.6%.

22.78	23.70	-.17
23.55	23.60	-.05
23.30	23.40	-.07
	23.38	-.07

Total open interest FrL 54,625, up 259 from Thurs.

GNMA
GNMA - \$100,000 par - note 8 Trade of 100

Fri. 52,085, off 1,838	Dec	89-09	89-09	89-07	89-09	-01
	Mar	89-18	89-18	89-12	89-15	-01
	Jun	89-26	89-26	89-19	89-23	-01
	Sep	89-31	89-31	89-25	89-29	-01

56.75	56.92	- .17	Dec	90-00	90-01	89-29	90-00	- .01
57.50	57.62	- .12	Mar	89-31	89-31	89-26	89-27	- .05
58.55	59.05	- .50	Jun	89-27	89-27	89-22	89-22	- .05
60.85	61.15	- .30	Sep	89-23	89-23	89-17	89-18	- .05
62.55	62.90	- .35	Dec	89-18	89-18	89-15	89-15	- .03
			Mar	89-14	89-15	89-11	89-12	- .05

AMEX Closing Prices December 11

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European Market

(residuals) closing prices in local currencies)	
Amsterdam	Of Un St
AKZO 28.40	Guinness
Albert Heijn 19.00	Heineken-Slido
Alkerm 11.00	Hudson Bay \$1
Amco 11.00	Imperial Chem. Ind.
Amorbank 75.20	Irish
A'Dom Rub 62.60	Marks & Spenc.
Bankers 11.00	Marlboro
Heineken 94.00	Nicolaus
H.V.A. 93.00	Plessey
Kroonpers 32.10	Royal Mines
K.L.M. 127.00	Royal Ordn.
Naf. Neddler 109.20	Royal Dutch
Philips 62.50	R.T.Z.
Postbank 24.20	Shell
Robeco 164.50	Thomson
Rolific 127.00	Time Invest.
Royal Dutch 126.40	Unilever
Unilever 129.30	Vickers

Toronto Stock

TORONTO STOCK

Closing Prices December 11, 1991

		H2p	Low	Close	Chg
119 Greyhd		203%	20%	28%	
761 Guet Trst		37%	7%	7%	
5400 I		28%	28%	28%	
14300 Hard Cdp		28%	28%	28%	
1100 Harlequin		514%	14%	14%	
2575 Howker A		58%	8%	8%	
1134 Hovey D A		21%	1%	1%	
7077 H Boy Co		521%	2%	2%	
6425 IAC		18%	1%	1%	
4325 Inat		51%	1%	1%	
129 Intell		51%	1%	1%	
7700 Inf Mopul		5%	5%	5%	
11831 Int Pipe A		516%	16%	16%	
246 Intell		52%	2%	2%	
1175 Janneck A		521%	21%	21%	
250 Janneck B		521%	21%	21%	
6400 Kaiser Re		515%	15%	15%	

500 C	Park	C	\$214	214	214
800 Con	Perm		\$174	17	174
60 Con	Trust	A	\$234	234	234

2245C	Tump	\$20%	23%	234%
775	Cablelay A	\$16%	16%	8%
100	Con	\$8%	8%	8%
25	Con	\$20%	20%	20%
4562C	1 Blt Com	\$20%	20%	20%
5193	Con Tlre A	\$25%	25%	25%
850	C Utilities	\$16%	16%	16%
958	Cond Cond OII	\$25	25	25
1405	Cosalar	\$9%	9%	9%
7808	Cealanee	380	365	380
1050	Wickley	400	400	400
200	Blids	400	400	400
9108	Con Distrib	\$15	14%	15
14930	Cons Gas	\$19%	18%	19
440	Con Farady	281	281	281
200	Conwest	\$5%	5%	5%
5408	Craigmt	\$5%	5%	5%
1	CGH Inst	\$12%	12%	12%
945	C Con	\$13%	13%	13%

4580 Kerr A A	\$11	10%	70%
10710 Laboff A	\$20	19%	20 +
400 Lab Min	\$3834	38%	38%

6600 Locana	\$61½	57½	57½ +
4425 L Ont Cem	485	480	485 +
800 L L Loc	259	250	250 +

376 Lab Co A	440	440	440	+
1260 Lab Co B	425	415	415	—
400 Loeb M	58	8	8	
900 MICC	\$1014	10	1014	
500 Micron H A	\$1814	1814	1814	+
9796 AB Ltd	\$2274	2274	2274	—
10590 Matgami A	\$1534	1534	1534	+
6176 Molson A	\$2444	2444	2444	+
1000 Molson B	\$23	23	23	+
117627 Moore	\$133	33	33	+
580 Murthy	\$12	11	12	
9147 Noranda A	\$364	364	364	+
17226 Norcan	\$1814	1814	1814	—
1500 NTecm B w	\$1544	1544	1544	+
2500 Nowcoso	\$20	194	194	—

Demo	175.50	Paris	
Deutsche Bnk	310.00		
Dresdner Bnk	247.50	Air Liquide	386

Hochstadt	135.20	Alimentaria	N
Hof	135.20	Assecurito	5
Karlshof	138.20	BSN	5
Kaufhof	151.20	Carrefour	2,754
Kaufhof	268.20	Carrefour	2,754
Luthhof	25.20	Cie Benzocrie	1
Mallgesellschaft	178.50	COP	391
Metalgesellschaft	178.50	CPE	141
Mittelgesellschaft	167.00	DFW	141
RWE.new	781.50	Ferodo	461
RWE	781.50	Imetel	55
Siemens	20.20	O'real	1
Thyssen	118.00	Mach Bull	52
Vario	184.00	Alcithen	1,247
Vierkswagen	243.20	Mont Htern	1
		Medifarm	1
		Paribas	212
		PUK	212
		Reichsgrava	251
		Pertier	251
		Paucot	48
		Paris Bank	19
		Sacilor	19
		St Gobain	19
		Teknopol	170
		Teknopol	170

6490 Orchan	A	\$6	\$4	\$4
54252 Oshawa	A	\$6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
1400 Pomour	A	\$4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

100 PanCan	P	\$38	38	38
115 Paroline N	V	\$28	28	28
1180 Perdue		\$814	74	0
1200 Perdue		\$814	74	0
1260 Pine Point		\$222	222	222
8450 Place G		\$207	207	203
2000 Ram		\$84	84	84
2000 Ram		\$152	152	152
5700 Rd Steins	A	\$104	104	104
700 Reichold		\$94	94	94
800 Remy	FP	\$27	27	27
800 Roman		\$27	27	27
150 Rothman		\$23	23	23
1904 Scarpie		\$74	74	74
250 S		\$28	28	28
1578 Shell Can		\$161	161	161
1264 Sherritt A		\$81	78	0
10404 Siebens		\$358	38	38
5000 S		\$71	71	71
50745 Simpsons		\$1	74	74
5155 Simpson S		\$74	7	7
3100 Steiner St		\$123	123	123
200 S		\$71	71	71
200 S Broad		\$114	114	114

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Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices December 11, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

Stock	High	Low	Clos. Chg.
400 Alcan	\$27 1/4	27 1/8	+ 1/8
1050 Asbestos	\$34	32	- 2
320 Bank Mont	\$25 1/4	25 1/8	- 1/8
400 Basic Ind	29 1/2	28 1/2	- 1
1300 Can Com	\$12 1/2	12 1/4	- 1/4
500 Can Ind	22	22	
1070 Can Roth	\$17 1/2	17 1/4	- 1/4
1090 FCA Int	29 1/2	29 1/8	- 3/8
170 Inco	\$26 1/2	26 1/4	+ 1/4
310 Power CP	\$24	23 1/2	+ 1/2
1275 Royal BA	\$37 1/2	37 1/8	+ 1/8
115 Strimay A	\$20 1/2	20 1/4	- 1/4

Total sales 400,730 shares.

MANUFACTURERS MANOEUVRE TRADING COMPANY,
as Trustee as aforesaid
By: T. C. Crane
Vice President

Dated: December 11, 1978
New York, N.Y.

Our Eurobanking Services

in
Luxembourg

We are the wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg of Badische Kommunale Landesbank, a leading German bank headquartered in Mannheim. Our Eurobanking services include dealing in the

Money Market and Foreign Exchange

Our Euro-specialists have the proven ability to deal successfully in the money markets both on an inter-bank and institutional basis - and the skill to provide effective foreign exchange cover for clients active in international trade.

Complementing our money markets and foreign exchange operations, we manage or participate in fixed-interest or roll-over syndicated Eurobonds; and

we trade in fixed-interest securities.

To find out more about our Eurobanking services just contact:

- Dr K. Krappe - Managing Director;
Syndicated Eurobonds;
- L. Ottaviani - Money market and Foreign exchange dealing;
- Dr H. Braun - Security trading

**BADISCHE
KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

25c Bd. Royal - P.O. Box 626 - Luxembourg-Ville - Tel.: 475144
Telexphone: 475315 (Luxembourg)
Telex: 1791, 1792 (Dealers), 1793 (Credits)

Morton Excels in 24-3 Victory

Broncos Beat Chiefs, Clinch Title

From Wire Dispatches
DENVER, Dec. 11 — Craig Morton, in the best performance of his 4-year National Football League career, completed 19 of 22 passes or 288 yards and three touchdowns yesterday to guide Denver to a 24-3 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs that gave the Broncos their second straight AFC Western division title.

Morton, who completed 86.3 percent of his passes, the second best percentage in NFL history, hit Billy Odoms for touchdowns on passes of 23 and 29 yards. Odoms had seven catches for 165 yards.

Morton also completed 16 straight passes to the Cincinnati Bengals for the second best performance ever in that category.

The Broncos, 1977 defending AFC champions, got their other two on a 4-yard Morton pass to Ronnie Parris and a 38-yard field goal by Jim Turner.

Kansas City's only score came from an interception of a Morton pass midway in the first period. Jan Mardal hit on a 23-yard field goal.

49ers 6, Buccaneers 3
At San Francisco, Ray Werschling kicked a 30-yard field goal on the final play to give the San Francisco 49ers a 6-3 victory over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The 49ers, favored by three points despite winning only one of their first 14 games, started their winning drive from the 19 and were pegged down at the Tampa Bay 38.

San Paul Hoyer ran 11 and 15 yards to set up the kick.

Werschling kicked a 28-yard field goal in the third minute of the second quarter and gave Green, on the first attempt of the year, kicked 15-yarder for Tampa Bay later in the same quarter.

The victory, coming in San Francisco's final home game of the season, gave the 49ers a 2-13 record, worst in the NFL. It was Tampa Bay's sixth loss in the last seven seasons since injuries took the Bucs out of the running for a playoff and left them at 5-10.

Dolphins 23, Raiders 6
Miami, linebacker Larry Gort intercepted three passes, recovered a fumble and blocked an extra point to lead Miami to an error-free 23-6 victory over the Oakland Raiders that earned the Dolphins a 1-4 record.

The victory assures the Dolphins their first AFC playoff berth since 1974 and knocked the Raiders out of postseason play for the first time in seven years.

Miami's victory, coupled with losses by the New York Jets and Seattle, assured the Dolphins of one of two wild-card berths in the AFC. The Dolphins, now 10-5, dropped the Raiders' record to 8-7.

The Dolphins took a 3-0 lead into the second half and then the Miami defense took charge.

Garo Yepremian widened the margin to 6-0 with his 15th consecutive field goal, then Oakland tied it 6-6 when Ken Stabler hit Fred Davis.

The score was marred when Gordon blocked Errol Mann's extra point attempt.

A 19-yard punt by Ray Guy gave Miami the ball on the Raider 48. After one play, Bob Griese passed 37 yards up the middle to Nat Moore at the Oakland 5. On the next play, fullback Norm Bullock scored on a counterplay over right guard.

Offers 17, Saints 12
At New Orleans, Robert Worth ran 80 yards for a touchdown on a short pass from Dan Pastorini to Houston Oilers to a 17-12 victory over the New Orleans Saints and into the playoffs as an AFC wild-card representative.

Woods' score came just one minute after Saints' kicker Steve Mike-Mayer blew a 23-yard field goal that would have tied the score at 10-10 with eight minutes left.

The Oilers' steamroller running game dominated the first half, grinding out 16 and 12-yard drives for a touchdown and a field goal.

Playing with three cracked ribs, Pastorini kept the ball on the ground with running backs Tim Wilson and Earl Campbell. He threw sparingly, mostly on safe tosses into the flat.

Campbell, also playing with bruised ribs, capped a 76-yard first quarter drive with a 2-yard scoring sweep around right end. Tom Fritsch's 22-yard field goal midway through the second quarter ended a 62-yard drive, aided by a 25-yard interference call on Saints' cornerback Maurice Spencer.

Chargers 37, Seahawks 10
At San Diego, Dan Fouts threw three touchdowns passes, including two to rookie John Jefferson, and the San Diego Chargers ended Seattle's playoff hopes with a 37-10 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

Fouts completed scoring passes of 31 and six yards to Jefferson and a 55-yard touchdown bomb to Larry Burton. Fouts completed 22 of 37 for 279 yards.

Seattle, 8-7, took a 7-3 lead in the first quarter on a 2-yard pass from Jim Zorn to David Sims but never got its high-powered offense rolling.

San Diego, also 8-7, overtook the Seahawks in the second period on two touchdowns receptions by Jefferson. The rookie from Arizona State enjoyed a fine day, catching four passes for 66 yards. The touchdown grabs were Jefferson's 10th and 11th of the season.

Kicker Rolf Benirschke also had a fine game, hitting field goals of 37, 26 and 27 yards.

Zorn, who entered the game leading the AFC in passing completions, attempts and yards, was frustrated by the Charger defense. Zorn was sacked six times by San Diego, who now lead the NFL in that department.

Falcons 20, Redskins 17
At Atlanta, Tim Mazzetti kicked a 32-yard field goal on the final play to give the Atlanta Falcons a 20-17 National Football League victory over the Washington Redskins.

The winning field goal came on a second chance after time had expired. Mazzetti's 37-yard attempt

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San Diego, also 8-7, overtook the Seahawks in the second period on two touchdowns receptions by Jefferson. The rookie from Arizona State enjoyed a fine day, catching four passes for 66 yards. The touchdown grabs were Jefferson's 10th and 11th of the season.



Denver's Craig Morton escapes Kansas City defender Don Parrish during first quarter of the Broncos' 24-3 victory.

Drops Fewest Games in Match Final History

McEnroe Sizzles in Davis Cup Triumph

By Neil Andur

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., Dec. 11 (NYT) — John McEnroe brought the Davis Cup back to the United States yesterday for the first time in six years, and few players ever did it better.

The 19-year-old left-hander overwhelmed Buster Mottram of Britain, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, in singles for the decisive third point in the three-of-five-match final at the Mission Hills Country Club. In the process, McEnroe wrote his name into the Davis Cup record books, ahead of such former heroes of the 78-year-old series as Bill Tilden and Bjorn Borg.

Tilden lost only a total of 12 games in his two singles victories during the 1924 final, and Borg matched that total in 1975. In beating Mottram, McEnroe dropped only 10 games, the lowest total in a cup final.

Brian Gottfried's 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 triumph over Lloyd in the last singles left the official score at 4-1, the same result as the previous championship series between the two countries in 1937.

McEnroe's performance was hotter than the 70-degree desert heat, and his satisfaction was evident when he raised his arms triumphantly after winning.

"It's probably the best I've ever played in an important match," he said.

McEnroe never came within a point of losing his serve during the 1-hour-34-minute match. He dropped only 15 points in 12 service games. From 2-11 in the second set, he won 32 of 37 points and swept seven straight games.

The 23-year-old Mottram had raised British hopes in the three-day series with a dramatic opening-day comeback victory from two

sets and match point down against Gottfried. Minute Union Jacks waved in the hands of British supporters at the start yesterday, while two larger ones were draped over the net.

But as McEnroe put away shot after shot, the British could not resist applauding a performance that clearly placed the New Yorker, now ranked sixth in the world, on a course toward the top.

"On form, he's probably the No. 1 player in the world at the moment," said Paul Hutchins, the British captain. "This was the Davis Cup and it was just like a normal tournament for him."

The frustration was not lost on the 6-foot-4-inch Mottram, whose classic strokes and conservative personality seem worlds apart from McEnroe's. After he had held serve for all in the second set, as McEnroe drove a backhand wide and netted a backhand drop shot, Mottram walked toward Hutchins and said, "It's a waste of time coming in."

McEnroe played serve-and-volley almost exclusively on serve. His twisting left-handed serve, which many rivals call his strongest weapon, moved Mottram's first off the court that McEnroe's first volley landed for a winner or induced an error.

"I was surprised he stayed back so much," McEnroe said later of Mottram's strategy. "I think it was not very smart of him to do that. He gave me the net."

But even when Mottram went to the net, his first volley was little more than a slingshot facing a rifle. Where Gottfried had committed the error under pressure from a second or third Mottram volley, McEnroe answered with more firepower or passing shots.

His winners flowed one after another, the anticipation heightened by his amazing ability to control the racket until the last second before the shot — flat backhands down the line, topped forehand cross-courts, half-volley pickup placements from the baseline. Sometimes it seemed as if McEnroe had hit the same shot four or five different ways, altering his form to fit the occasion.

How the Top Twenty teams in The Associated Press college basketball poll fared through games of December 11:

1. Duke (5-0) beat La Salle 64-42
2. UCLA (5-1) beat Notre Dame 81-78
3. Miami (5-0) beat Wake Forest 84-71
4. North Carolina (5-1) beat Virginia 84-71
5. Kentucky (5-0) beat Tennessee 78-64
6. Michigan (5-1) beat Indiana 84-64
7. Stanford (5-1) beat California 84-64
8. Texas (5-0) beat Texas Tech 84-64
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Robert Morley
*'He does 42 takes
— I don't mind, I get
better with each one.'*

Europe's Business Message

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